The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

DRAKE COLLEGE LIBRARY

Library Books
May Be Kept
Two Weeks
Fine 2 Cents
per Day

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
NEW YORK AND LONDON

Vol. XXXIX., No. 2. Whole No. 1003 NEW YORK, JULY 10, 1909 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

The Case for the Corporation Tax 35
A Day and a Night of the Hot Spell in New York . 37
New York as a Gold-Brick Victim 38
Scarce Farm Labor Making Food Dear 39
The Sugar-Trust Indictments 39
Reform Legislation of 1909 40
The Negro's Right to Shovel Coal 41
Chicago's Bombs 42

FOREIGN COMMENT:

How Our Emigrants Enrich Canada 43
Stolypine's Victory Out of Defeat 43
A Sop for the Bear 44
The "Chauchard Carnival" 45
Why Buelow's Fall is Predicted 46

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The School-Child's Breakfast 47
Overshadowed Aerial Inventors 48
The Secret of Facial Expression 49

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (*Continued*): PAGE

Chemical Imitations of Plant Growth 50
Power from River-Improvement 51

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

In Defense of Calvin 52
Rich Churchgoers 53
A Problem for the Y. M. C. A. 54
Hadley in Reply to McFaul 54

LETTERS AND ART:

Next After Hawthorne 55
An American Opera for Berlin 55
Kipling's Plunge 56
Winning the Kaiser Prize 57
Dr. Eliot's "Five Feet of Books" 57

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS 59-67

MISCELLANEOUS 68-75

MEANING OF THE COVER DESIGN—In the design by Mr. Edward Penfield on our cover this week we see a mailed knight and his lady hearing from an old scribe stories of the valor of their ancestors, which will stir the warrior to herioc deeds in the tournament. It thus symbolizes the influence of literature upon life.

Schools and Colleges

Northwestern University
SCHOOL OF MUSIC
A University Professional School conducted with academic system, thoroughness and discipline, located upon the shore of Lake Michigan in Chicago's most attractive suburb. Certain courses include literary studies in College of Liberal Arts or Academy. Public School Department. Faculty of 28. Assistance for three tenors. Bulletins upon request.
P. C. LUTKIN, Dean, Evanston, Ill.

THE COLONIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
WITH WHICH IS NOW MERGED
Cloverside School, Montclair, New Jersey
Principals: Charlotte Crittenden Everett and Elizabeth Timlow
Washington affords unequalled opportunities for social and mental culture. The home-life of the school develops poise of mind and body. Courses: College preparatory and Collegiate, providing very advanced work in Literature, Logic, Civics and Economics, Art and Music. Proficiency in English a specialty. For catalogues, address MISS CHARLOTTE EVERETT
The Colonial School, 1725 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

MY BOOK FREE

Memory the Basis of All Knowledge
Stop Forgetting THE KEY TO SUCCESS
You are no greater intellectually than your memory. Easy, increases income; gives ready memory for faces, names, business, studies, conversation; develops will, public speaking.
"HOW TO REMEMBER" Write to-day
DICKSON MEMORY SCHOOL, 754 Auditorium Bldg., Chicago

Government Positions
A Civil Service Manual by Ewart, Field and Morrison prepares for the examinations.
Adopted by over 500 Business Colleges, Y.M.C.A.'s, and Public Evening Schools.
Three volumes with maps, $2.50 postpaid
Mr. Field **250 page Home Study catalog free. Write to-day.**
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 55, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

It Is Time To Consider The School Question
Don't put off this important matter until the last hour, but begin to think about it now.
There are so many excellent schools worthy of your investigation that it is wise to weigh the merits of several.
Should you desire any information or suggestions from us in making your selection, feel perfectly free to write us. State your requirements in full, and we will gladly advise you to the best of our ability.
SCHOOL DEPARTMENT
LITERARY DIGEST NEW YORK

Shattuck School (INCORPORATED) **College Preparatory.** | **St. James School** (INCORPORATED) **For Boys 8 to 11 Years.**
Are one mile apart; limited in numbers; distinguished for careful selection of boys; for excellent discipline; strong faculty; beautiful location and buildings. 25 states represented. Very specific information in catalog.
Address REV. J. DOBBIN, D.D., Rector 42 years.
Faribault, Minnesota.
Reopens Sept. 14, 1909.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY
HAMILTON, N. Y.
90th year opens September 23, 1909
Distinguished for high standards in scholarship
Address Registrar VINCENT B. FISK

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL
For Boys, Prepares for Colleges and Technical Schools. Ranks with the highest grade schools of New England, yet by reason of endowment the tuition is only $400. A new building was opened in September.
REV. LORIN WEBSTER, L. H. D., Rector, Plymouth, N. H.

NEW YORK, New York City, Central Park West and 63rd St.
Ethical Culture School. Day School for Boys and Girls. Kindergarten and Elementary, High School and College Preparatory, and Normal Training Departments. Music, Art, Physical Training Festivals. Parents are invited to visit the school. Catalogue.
FRANKLIN C. LEWIS, Supt.

NEW YORK, Briarcliff Manor.
MISS KNOX'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
The next school year will open on Thursday the 7th of October.
Terms $1,000 per year. Address
MISS MARY ALICE KNOX, BOX C, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women
Strong courses in all departments, including Music, Art, Elocution and Household Economics. Beautiful location, ten miles from Boston. For catalogue address
LASELL SEMINARY, Auburndale, Mass.

St. Margaret's College TORONTO CANADA
A non-denominational girls' school. Number limited. Spacious Buildings. Large Lawns. Athletics and Sports. Swimming Pool. Prepares for Universities. Special advantages for Music and Modern Languages. Mrs. George Dickson, Director; George Dickson, M. A., President (Late Principal Upper Canada College).

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY
The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHING.... Fifteen prize studies by practical teachers, covering the subject of teaching in a broad and helpful way. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 net.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

HAWEIS "AMERICAN HUMORISTS"
ESSAYS on Washington Irving, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, Bret Harte. Cloth, 75c.; Paper, 15c. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, N. Y.

Married? THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE. By John Cowan, M. D. 400 pages. 100 illustrations. This is the most valuable book on the marriage relation ever issued. Circular giving full information sent free. Address **J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co.,** 57 I. Rose Street, New York.

Life After Death
Send today for pamphlet describing important books by Hyslop, Flammarion, Carrington and others.
SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., 14 Beacon Street, Boston

AUTHORS Having MSS. (Narratives, poetical, scientific or historical) and desiring consideration for BOOK issue may submit copy. Careful readings, no charge, capital invested if favorably passed upon. Best workmanship, cloth bindings only.
THE ROXBURGH PUB. CO. (Inc.), 61 COURT ST., BOSTON, MASS

CLEAR AND CONCISE AS A DICTIONARY
They all welcome it:
The Business Man / *The Stenographer* / *The Lawyer* / *The Physician* / *The Clergyman* / *The Editor* / *The Speaker* / *The Letter-Writer*
A Working Grammar OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
A clear, concise, authoritative exposition of the practical, working principles underlying the formation of good English in writing or speaking, and all made so easy to understand that one can not go astray.
GRAMMAR IN A NUT-SHELL
By J. C. FERNALD, L. H. D., Associate Editor of the Standard Dictionary. *Just out.*
12mo, cloth, $1.50 net; by mail $1.64.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

Self-Control and How to Secure it
By PAUL DUBOIS, M. D.
Author of "The Psychic Treatmen of Nervous Disorders.'
12mo, Cloth $1.50, net; $1.60, by Mail.
Contents: Thought—The Act—Conscience—Education—Moral Clear-Sightedness—Egoism and Altruism—Meditation—Tolerance—Indulgence—Humility—Moderation—Patience—Courage—Chastity—Sincerity—Kindness—Idealism.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOW-TO-KEEP-WELL LIBRARY

MANIKIN CHART OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM

A folded model of the human body, reproduced in the natural colors. Indexed. Price, in cloth covers, $2.50, postpaid.

THE HOME LIFE IN ORDER

By A. T. Schofield, M.D. Dr. Schofield writes not alone of the household and its hygiene, but of the human body as to its organization, functions and needs in the matter of care. 12mo, cloth, 345 pages. $1.50, postpaid.

NUMBER ONE AND HOW TO TAKE CARE OF HIM

By Joseph J. Pope, M.D. Talks on the art of preserving the health, marked by sterling common sense and a mastery of sanitary science. 12mo, cloth, 160 pages, 75 cents.

THE SANITARY QUESTION BOX

By Charles F. Wingate, C.S.E. Problems in regard to health and comfort in the home carefully answered. Cloth. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

ON SELF-CULTURE

By Prof. John Stuart Blackie. Recognized as a classic wherever the English language is spoken. Cloth. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

THE WILL TO BE WELL

By Charles Brodie Patterson. Showing the effect of the mind on many ills real and imaginary. 8vo, cloth, 297 pages. $1.20, postpaid.

THE HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC GYMNASTICS

By Anders Wide, M.D. The latest word on the principles and applications of Swedish gymnastics, massage and orthopedics. Third revised edition. 8vo, cloth, 382 pages. With nearly one hundred half-tone illustrations. Price, $3.00 *net;* postpaid, $3.16.

HOME GYMNASTICS ACCORDING TO THE LING SYSTEM

By Prof. Anders Wide, M.D. This system of gymnastics has been designed on strictly scientific principles, and has been recognized by educators throughout the world as a most valuable and practical one. 12mo, cloth, 50 cents *net;* by mail, 54 cents.

NERVES IN DISORDER, and How to Get Them in Order

By A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. This book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases, and to set forth scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles. 12mo, cloth, 218 pages, $1.50, postpaid.

NERVES IN ORDER

By A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. The latest contribution to preventive medicine, companion volume to the author's book, "Nerves in Disorder." 12mo, cloth, 305 pages. $1.50, postpaid.

THE FORCE OF MIND

By A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. The action of the mind in the cause and cure of many disorders is considered in this book from new and scientfic standpoints. 12mo, cloth, 347 pages. $2.00, postpaid.

PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

By Paul Dubois, M.D. Based upon twenty years of successful specialization and practise in this branch of medical skill. 8vo, cloth, 471 pages. Copious index. $3.00, *net;* by mail, $3.25.

EMERGENCY NOTES

By Glentworth R. Butler, A.M., M.D. How quick wits and deft hands may give aid before the surgeon or physician arrives. A household necessity. 12mo, cloth, 18 original illustrations; over 100 pages. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

SLEEP AND DREAMS

A scientific-popular dissertation from the German of Dr. Friedrich Scholz, Director of the Bremen Insane Asylum. By H. M. Jewett. Together with "The Analogy of Insanity to Sleep and Dreams." By Milo A. Jewett, M.D. Bound together in one volume. 12mo, cloth, 148 pages. Price, 75 cents.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY

By Paul Dubois, M.D. 12mo, cloth, 64 pages. 50 cents, *net;* by mail, 54 cents.

THE ETHICS OF MARRIAGE

By H. S. Pomeroy, M.D. The disclosures made are of a very striking nature. Yet even the most sensitive will find nothing indelicate. 12mo, cloth, 197 pages. Price, $1.00.

THE HEALTH-CARE OF THE BABY

By Louis Fischer, M.D. Feeding, teething, bathing, clothing, accidents, skin diseases, bad habits, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, croup, colic, worms, tonsilitis. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Better English

the *key* to a *higher*

BROADER Business Social SUCCESS

Is *your* every-day speech above reproach?

Are your *letters* forceful and winning?

Would you like to write a *pulling advertisement*—an *acceptable story?*

Dollars-and-Cents Value of "Forceful English"

Good English is useful in every walk of life—

Minister—Lawyer—Physician—Politician—Advertiser—Financial Man—Banker—Credit Man—Correspondent—Stenographer—Secretary—Young Business Man—Ambitious Clerk—Salesman—Sales Manager—Office Manager—School Teacher.

ALL can gain their *results* easier and quicker by making a stronger, more direct and more *human appeal* through their spoken and written words.

HOW

Sherwin Cody has found a way to make the re-study of English one of the most absorbingly interesting things we can do.

He is a *practical* business man himself, but at the same time an *original* English scholar.

He has successfully taught "Business English," as well as the "Literary" kind, to many of the leaders in professional and business life, who felt the need of learning his *peculiar knack of forceful expression;* and he has qualified hundreds of poorly paid clerks for positions of trust and responsibility, by teaching them to use his "straight-from-the-shoulder" English.

These private pupils paid him from $15–$25 apiece for his separate correspondence courses in special branches of English—such as Letter Writing, Advertisement Writing, Story Writing and Journalism, etc.—and hundreds owe their success to the *practical help* he gave them.

Mr. Cody has combined these $15–$25 correspondence courses into 6 cloth-bound books called

"The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language"

1. "Word Study"
2. "Grammar and Punctuation"
3. "Composition and Rhetoric"
4. "Story Writing and Journalism"
5. "Dictionary of Errors"
6. "How to Read and What to Read"

They are yours for 5-days' *free examination*, and then can be made *your very own* for a trifle.

"I cannot conceive of its being necessary to advertise them further than to allow persons to look them over."

—CAROLINE M. BEAUMONT,
Editorial Department of *St. Paul Globe.*

We have prepared a number of sets of these vitally helpful books, attractively bound in green cloth, *pocket size*, (5½ x4x½ in.) to send to "Digest" readers who "just want to look them over"—one set for *you*—for your *free examination* 5 days.

Take one of the books with you whenever you go out of the house; you will become absorbed in the pithy *Cody-esque* paragraphs, and by snatching 5 minutes here and 10 there, will gain every day in your *power of expression*—the power to make yourself "*felt* as well as heard when you use words."

A Young Man Applied For a Position

the other day at the office of one of the largest American advertisers. His personal appearance was since described as "like a singed cat"; but the General Manager saw him, heard him and *made a place for him*, because he spoke clean-cut *forceful* English.

Isn't there a moral in this for you?

The books themselves are their own best advertisement, and we feel morally certain that you will never let them go out of your hands once you get them.

For you cannot afford to turn away the practical, personal suggestions with which Sherwin Cody has filled every one of the 775 pages. But if for *any* reason you desire to return them, we will take them back just as cheerfully as we send them.

Look These Books Over 5 Days Free

50 cents brings them to your home carriage *prepaid* for free examination; 5 further monthly installments of 50c each—and *The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language* will be yours.

The total cost of these several $15–$25 Cody Correspondence Courses in 6 *bound books* is thus *only* $3 if you fill out and send us the privilege coupon **TODAY.**

VALUABLE This coupon entitles to 5 days free examination of Cody Correspondence Courses in book form.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO.
44–60 East 23d St.
New York.

I want to look over Sherwin Cody's "Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language," which please send me for 5 days' *free examination.* I enclose 50c stamps and, if I decide to keep the books, will send five further monthly payments of 50c each, $3 in all. Otherwise will return books in 5 days and you are to refund the 50c paid.

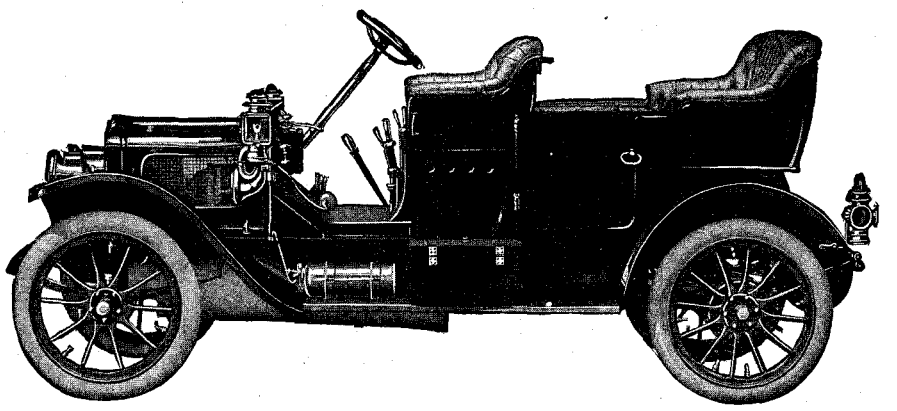
Name.....
D P.O.....
Date..... State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1910 WHITE STEAMERS

USE

Kerosene as Fuel



The reputation of the White Steamer as the most satisfactory car for all-around use, has been further strengthened by the recent modifications in design whereby kerosene may be used as fuel instead of gasoline. The drivers of White cars may now enjoy the advantages of a cheap fuel which can be handled with impunity and which can be procured at any cross-roads store or at almost any farm house.

So thoroughly have we solved the kerosene problem that when a car is in operation it is practically impossible for any one to tell whether kerosene or gasoline is being used. In order to use kerosene as fuel, no change has been made in the burner proper. The only modifications are in the vaporizer and in the shutter controlling the amount of air admitted to the burner. The necessary adjustments so that the fuel may be changed from kerosene to gasoline, or vice versa, may be made in a few minutes.

The White Steamer is the only car which is noiseless, odorless and free from vibration. It is the only car with which all variations of speed may be obtained without changing gears; it is easiest on tires; and it is by far the simplest to operate. During the ten years it has been before the public it has won a reputation for unequaled reliability.

Write for circular describing our 20 horse-power steam car, selling at $2000 (shown above) and our 40 horse-power steam car, selling at $4000

THE WHITE COMPANY

846 EAST 79th STREET
CLEVELAND, OHIO

New York City, Broadway at 62d St.
Boston, 320 Newbury St.
Philadelphia, 629-33 N. Broad St.
Pittsburg, 138-148 Beatty St.

Cleveland, 407 Rockwell Ave.
Atlanta, 120-122 Marietta St.
Chicago, 240 Michigan Ave.
San Francisco, Market St. at Van Ness Ave.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres., Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXIX., NO. 2 NEW YORK, JULY 10, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1003

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE CASE FOR THE CORPORATION TAX

LAST week these columns reflected the chorus of unfavorable criticism with which papers of all parties and sections greeted President Taft's corporation tax which has now been adopted by the Senate by a vote of 60 to 11. Through and above this chorus, however, other editorial voices are making themselves heard in championship of the new measure. In his advocacy of a 2-per-cent. tax on the net incomes of corporations, says the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep)., the President "has shown instinctive statesmanship," since "government best attains regulation as an adjunct to the exercise of its power of taxation." On closer scrutiny the Topeka *State Journal* (Ind. Rep.) is convinced that it is "an excellent measure," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) predicts that the country at large will reach the same conclusion. "We thought well of the President's course when he transmitted the special message; we think well of it now," declares the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.). The Washington *Herald* (Ind.) adds its tribute of praise, and the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* (Rep.) at least prefers a corporation tax to a general income tax. Among the New York City papers we find commendation of Mr. Taft's measure in *The World* (Ind. Dem.), *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), and *The Evening Mail* (Rep.). *The Mail* dismisses as "entirely absurd" the argument that the corporation tax is inequitable because it taxes corporations and does not tax individuals or partnerships. On the contrary, says *The Mail*, "it is just, and it will be popular"; and, moreover, its equity is proved rather than impugned by the fact that it discriminates between corporations and individuals. Thus we read:

"What is a corporation? It is a fictitious person. The law has decided that over and over again. For certain purposes, supposed to be of public benefit, the law has permitted a number of persons to combine themselves into a legal entity, which a learned judge of this State once pronounced to be 'an impalpable and intangible creation of human thought.' Before the law, this combination stands as a 'person,' but not a person of flesh and blood, possessing the immemorial rights of a citizen; for it was the law, not the Almighty, which created this 'person,' and the law can by a word dissolve it into thin air, into nothingness, by repealing or changing the act which gave it birth. But the law surely can not dissolve a man. He must answer with his flesh and blood for his acts.

"It is a matter of the plainest common sense that corporations must be treated differently from the individual. The individual is always there, where he can be reached and handled and controlled. Generally speaking, the corporation is not 'there' at all. Organized in one State to do business in another, it takes refuge behind the indulgent or corrupt laws of the State in which it is chartered, while deriving every possible advantage from the right to transact business in all the States.

"The corporations can not be equitably controlled, nor can they be equitably taxed, by the States. If severely just laws regarding corporations are adopted in one State, the corporations go to another and easy State for a charter, and come back and operate as they please in the home State. They habitually obtain privileges, and especially immunities, which the individual can not secure; and by means of their shelter, the individual frequently evades the responsibilities which he could not escape if he were operating under his own name and in his own person.

"Nothing but Federal law, nothing but national control, will ever be effective with corporations; and as promising a means of control where serious control has until now been lacking, the proposed 2-per-cent. national tax on the net earnings of corporations is to be heartily commended."

So, too, argues the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.). Among the virtues of the corporation tax which shine before the eyes of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) are its power to yield adequate revenue, the ease with which it can be collected, and the amount of Federal supervision and regulation which will follow in its train. On the latter point this paper says:

"Federal regulation of all corporations begins with this tax. In the end the reports required will affect the accounts, the expenditures, and the management of every corporation above the smallest. . . . The corporation-tax amendment is drawn by two of the best corporation lawyers in the country, Attorney-General Wickersham and Senator Root. It reads like it. It is close, precise, minute, and constitutional. No disputed questions are raised that can possibly be avoided. Judicial decisions through a century on Federal taxation are summed in its carefully drawn provisions."

The Wall Street Journal (New York), while stating that the measure has faults, thinks that much of the protest against it is "rooted in rottenness rather than righteousness." Many of the hostile arguments, says *The World*, are "palpably insincere," while "most of the objections advanced in good faith are founded on mistaken theories." It continues:

"To call this measure a far-reaching step in the direction of centralized Federal control of all the business of the country is ridiculous. The Government undertakes to control nothing except its own revenue. No rules and regulations are prescribed for the conduct of any man's business. No attempt is made to classify corporations as good or bad, and to exclude from interstate commerce any business that does not measure up to the moral standards of some enlightened bureaucrat. There is no Federal-license lunacy about the measure, and no stretching out toward a national incorporation law.

"The Government merely levies a tax, and by way of collecting that tax it demands sworn statements from the concerns affected. New York City takes almost the same steps in collecting personal taxes from individuals. Unless the citizen is willing to accept the assessment levied against him, he must make a sworn statement as

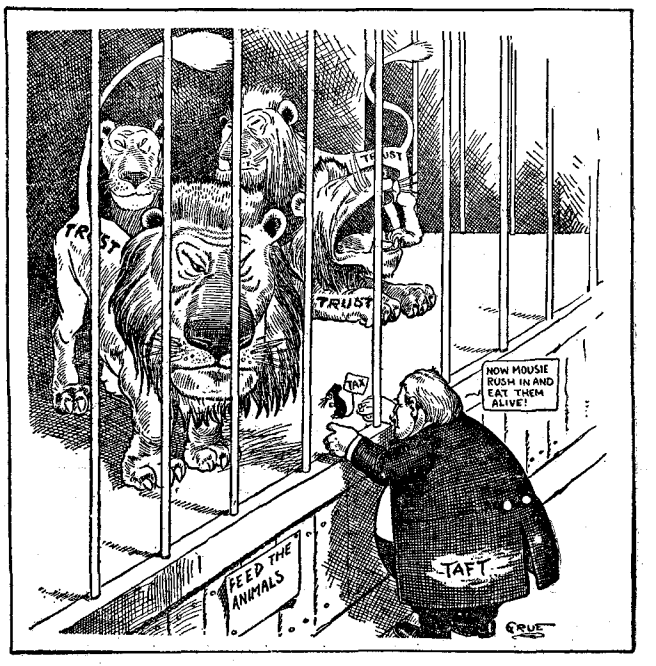
TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHAT TAXING CORPORATIONS WILL AMOUNT TO.
—Webster in the Des Moines *News*.



HUNTING LIONS IN THE WASHINGTON JUNGLE.
—Grue in the Omaha *News*.

HOW WILL IT WORK

to the money he has in the bank, the bonds and mortgages he owns, his debts, and all property liable to this tax. Yet we have never heard New York's Personal-Tax Law denounced as a scheme to enable the State to regulate every man's private business. . . . . .

"It is far more important that there be honest publicity as to the affairs of corporations than that the Government have the revenue which this bill will raise. Such publicity is no more an entrenchment upon the rights of the States than is a census report. The information will be public property for the States no less than the nation to use if necessary in safeguarding the rights of the people. In the end publicity is likely to be more potent for good than any form of regulation that could be devised. Truth in itself is a statute of tremendous authority."

One complaint frequently made against the proposed tax is that owing to its exemption of bonds, it will not reach "the big fellows." Yet according to a Washington dispatch from William Hoster to the New York *American* "it has been pointed out to the President that if the measure passes, the Standard Oil Company alone will be taxed $1,000,000 a year on income, most of which John D. Rockefeller, as the largest stockholder in the concern, will have to pay."

The general bewilderment caused by Senator Aldrich's support of the corporation tax has been dissipated by his frank statement that he voted for the corporation tax "to get rid of the income tax." He also abandoned his earlier claim that his tariff schedules would of themselves produce all the revenue needed, altho he still maintains that in two years this will be so. At the end of that time, he told the Senate, "the corporation tax can be reduced to a nominal figure or entirely repealed."

"The public's view of the situation has been further clarified by assurances from Washington that Mr. Taft's advocacy of his measure is whole-hearted and sincere, and that he does not share in Mr. Aldrich's somewhat cynical reservations in regard to it. Moreover, the disheartened champions of genuine tariff reform have taken much comfort from a humorous but pointed warning uttered by the President at the annual Yale alumni dinner. "I venture to say," he remarked to an accompaniment of enthusiastic applause, "that if the Republican party does not live up to its promises and what the people expect of it, it will be relegated to a position like that of 'his Majesty's opposition.'" This quiet and good-natured utterance, according to a dispatch to the New York *World*, is regarded in Washington as "an ultimatum," and is said to have "changed the whole tariff outlook," insuring the adoption of low schedules in conference.

The President's economic creed as it relates to special taxation is set forth by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and is of interest as explaining his course in regard to the corporation tax. To quote:

"Mr. Taft prefers above all other forms a graduated income tax, altho on mature consideration he believes it would be improper to reenact an income tax so similar to that already pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court as to compel that tribunal to reverse itself if it approved such a tax. Moreover, he believes that to be equitable an income tax must be graduated, and should begin with every income which amounts to what, for want of a better term, he designates as a fair living wage. This amount he is disposed to put at $1,200 a year. He believes that every man should contribute through a direct tax a fair proportion of his income to the maintenance of the Government not only for the sake of the revenue such a tax would yield but because such contribution would bring home to every man a realization of his responsibility and for the government of his country. . . . . .

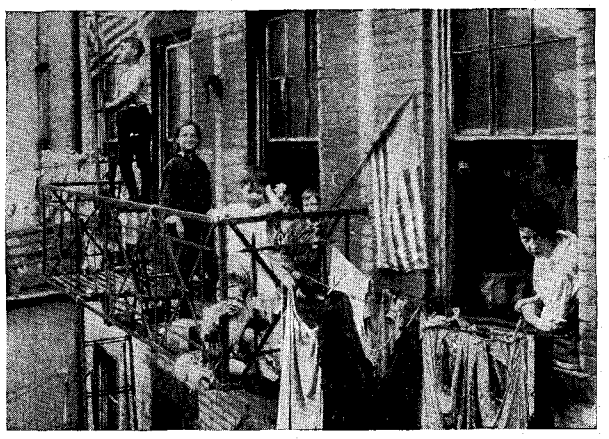
"A stamp tax the President regards as a wholly proper revenue measure for an emergency, but as lacking in considerable degree that tendency to correct evils of distribution which would be accomplished by either a graduated income tax or a graduated inheritance tax.

"Finally, he regards a corporation tax as highly desirable from every point of view, primarily because it will insure a degree of Federal inspection and public knowledge of the transactions of all corporations, thus fitting in with his general economic plans in so far as they relate to corporations, and, secondarily, because it will yield ample revenue to obviate any deficiency. Moreover, he believes that, as in the case of the income tax of Great Britain, the rate may be increased or decreased as the needs of the Government may demand without interfering with the publicity feature."

Praising the corporation tax in the Senate, Senator Root pointed out that the publicity feature, while safeguarded to prevent abuse, would result in having on file all essential details as to the business affairs of every corporation, great and small—a fact which "will be of great utility in framing future legislation."

But it is the opponents of the bill, according to the New York *Outlook*, who have furnished the best arguments on its behalf, because their criticisms have revealed and emphasized "the haphazard method by which corporations are now organized and allowed to do business."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



ON THE FIRE ESCAPE.

SLEEPING ON THE ROOF.

BENEFICIARIES OF THE ICE TRUST.

THOUSANDS SLEPT ON THE BEACH AT CONEY ISLAND

WHEN THE STREETS ARE FLUSHED.

THE CITY HALL COLONNADE AS A DORMITORY.

HOW THE HORSES ARE SAVED.

GUARDED DREAMS.

A DAY AND A NIGHT OF THE HOT SPELL IN NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW YORK AS A GOLD-BRICK VICTIM

WHILE the comic papers have familiarized us with the idea of New York City as the peculiar habitat of the bunco-steerer in his many guises, it will be a surprize to many to learn that Father Knickerbocker is himself a greater gold-brick victim than all the confiding strangers who have ever had cause to rue their sojourn within his gates. Yet this is the obvious meaning of the facts and figures arrayed by Mr. James Creelman in the July *Pearson's Magazine*.

The cost of running New York City, on the basis of present expenses, will amount in the next four years to almost a billion dollars. Not the least important question to be decided in the coming mayoralty election, from the point of view alike of the reformer and of the practical politician, is, who will have the spending of this colossal sum? The theory of the reformer is that a city which spends more than $200,000,000 a year and requires the services of more than 60,000 municipal officials and employees should be in the hands of its ablest and most trustworthy business men. The theory of the practical politician, as once explained on the witness-stand by Mr. Richard Croker, is that "to the party belong the spoils." Mr. Croker went on to say that the spoils included "all the offices in every department, judicial, executive, administrative, and everything." The party for which he was the spokesman is still in power, and its critics are still trying to rouse the taxpayers to a conviction that they are being robbed and that their city is being swept toward bankruptcy. These critics point out that the city's expenses have been increased at the rate of more than $43,000,000 a year for the past ten years, during which time something like $500,000,000 have been added to its bonded debt. Tammany replies that the pietistic "reformers" are raising the cry of corruption in the hope of getting their own hands into the treasury.

Discussing the above figures, Mr. Creelman, who writes with an evident bias against the present city administration, finds that this enormous expense is made possible by two things, the wide-spread indifference of the citizens and the unbusinesslike organization of the city's government. On the first point we read:

"In the teeth of that ten years' record of extravagance, waste, and corruption, New York was a few weeks ago, cheerfully discussing how to spend the $106,000,000 more which it had been discovered she might lawfully borrow. No indignation, no anger, no strong movement to sweep the incompetent, wasteful, and dishonest from office; merely a passion to spend, spend, spend.

"Investigation? Yes, there has always been plenty of investigation in New York and much of it in this year 1909, when a new Mayor is to be chosen for four years.

"Already one of the five borough presidents is an indicted fugitive from justice, another was removed from office by Governor Hughes and promptly put back in his place by the Board of Aldermen, while a third has been publicly denounced by the Commissioner of Accounts who officially investigated him.

"Investigation? Why, the legislature has just been at it.

"A citizens' Bureau of Municipal Research has for three years been digging into the city's accounts and publishing thrillers for the taxpayers, who smile and get ready to vote for a government to be proposed by the same old gangs of saloon-keepers, grafters, professional office-seekers, and the omnipotent financiers who direct them through stained but high-priced lawyers."

New York City is divided into five boroughs. The presidents of these boroughs, with the Mayor, Controller, and president of the Board of Aldermen, constitute the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which controls the appropriation of the entire city and has power over public franchises. How this seemingly simple machinery of government actually works is thus explained:

"It will be seen that the votes of the borough presidents would dominate, should they be united. As a matter of fact, each president has a powerful motive, political and otherwise, for getting as much money as possible to be spent in his particular borough. Naturally one borough bargains with another borough to advance its own expenditures and, so, between the greed of real-estate speculators and contractors and the trafficking and log-rolling of borough politicians—each anxious to swell the patronage and other benefits of his own particular crowd of political followers—the political invitation to extravagance, to say nothing worse, is almost irresistible.

"So divided and confused is the city government that it has taken Mr. Metz, the Controller, several years, with the assistance of a special force of experts, to get together a record of the real estate owned by the municipality.

"Until recently, little or no effort has been made to get an inventory of the city's property or to consolidate its statistics. Nay, even the city's forgotten real estate has again and again been carelessly sold at auction for non-payment of taxes, and the sales hurriedly canceled when the real ownership was discovered.

"So astoundingly loose is New York's method of purchase and accountancy that distinguished experts, who have examined the situation within a few months, declare that a private business conducted in such a way would bankrupt itself within a month or two. The truth is that different departments have paid widely different prices for articles bought from the same persons on the same day."

A recent investigation of the city's confused accounts by the Bureau of Municipal Research—a private organization—revealed some amazing facts which were duly set before the taxpayers. Says Mr. Creelman:

"It was shown that the city paid $2.21 each to fasten up 6-cent coat-hooks; that the city paid 40 cents each for gas mantles which the researchers bought for 20 cents; that the city paid $378.98 for cleaning rooms, as contrasted with $24.13 paid for the same service in a private building; that the city paid $64 for five hours and twenty-five minutes of actual work in mending clocks; and so on through an endless range of graft and extravagance, with almost unbelievable illustrations of primitive and complicated accountancy and an artillery-like bombardment of figures concerning the results of crookedness and mismanagement revealed in the increasing budgets and mountainous municipal debt."

Mightiest among the forces that paralyze the civic life of New York, according to Mr. Creelman, is the Traction Trust, with its 865 miles of tracks and its aggregate stock and bond capitalization of $701,135,911—a "sinister monopoly" whose paid agents "have been leaders in both parties." The vast alliance of money and cunning represented by this trust, says Mr. Creelman, "furnishes the supreme mother-motive of metropolitan politics." He goes on to say:

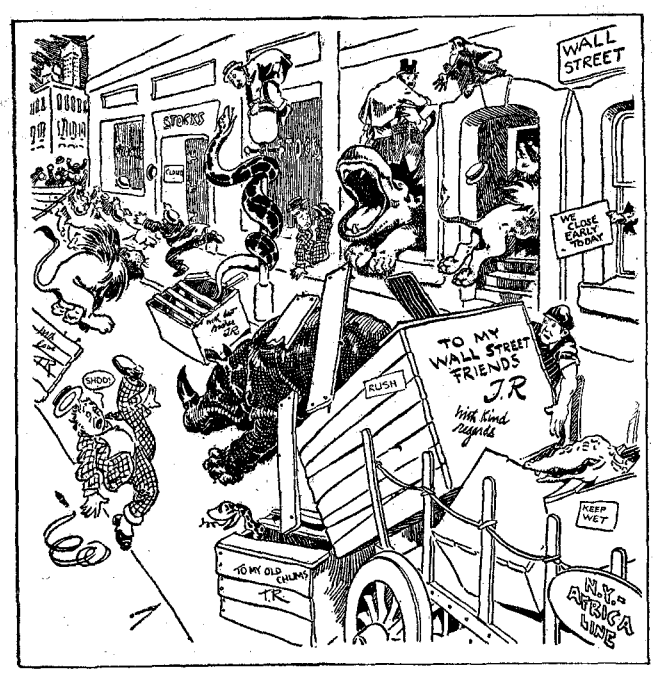
"It is supported by interests representing billions of dollars. The keenest legal minds are in its service and it has drawn several Cabinet officers to its pay-roll. Trained criminals do its bidding. From franchise-grabbing and stock-watering to the management of political conventions or the manipulation of courts, it has methods that range from raw bribery to the undermining influence of a quicksand.

"So monstrous did the power of the Traction Trust become, that a Republican governor forced a Republican legislature to create a costly Public Service Commission to deal with it. This Commission was armed with sweeping authority. Yet when the State attempted in this way to protect the city, the Traction Trust went into the United States Court as a bankrupt and had receivers appointed, so that its 865 miles of track have for two years been operated by the judicial branch of the national Government, and the Public Service Commission's orders were practically nullified by Federal litigation.

"Having extraordinary powers of inquiry, the Public Service Commission began an investigation into the Traction Trust, putting the matter into the hands of William M. Ivins, a clever lawyer and municipal expert, and the last Republican candidate for Mayor. . . . . .

"The investigation was begun in grand style. It was shown how accounts were manufactured to conceal the juggling of money out of the street-railways. It was shown that the trust had had its books destroyed in violation of the law. It was shown how enormous sums were taken by individuals and not accounted for. It was shown how the great monopoly was built upon successive strata of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PERHAPS HE'LL SEND SOME MORE PETS HOME.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

A SOLEMN THOUGHT FROM THE DARK CONTINENT.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

ECHOES FROM AFRICA.

watered stocks and bonds. It was shown that when the organizers of the Traction Trust paid out of its stockholders' money $965,607.19 for a small street-railway on paper, which had neither tracks nor cars, the seller of the 'property' was allowed to retain only $250,000 and had to secretly return the rest, so that each of the traction magnates put $111,652.78 into his own pocket.

"Suddenly the great Republican investigation into the Tammany-sheltered Traction Trust was stopt. In the midst of discoveries that made the city shudder the pursuit was abandoned. Not another question was asked.

"Who pushed the button? God knows.

"Was there an uprising of the people? No, little old New York has changed since the opprest colonists met on its soil to protest against taxation without representation. Cosmopolitanism does not breed fighting patriotism."

SCARCE FARM LABOR MAKING FOOD DEAR—According to James Wilson, the veteran Secretary of Agriculture, the troubles of the consumer are due more to the scarcity of farm laborers than to the iniquities of the corporations. Mr. Wilson recently returned from a Western trip more than ever imprest by this explanation of the upward trend of prices in foodstuffs. Thousands of fertile acres, he says, are lying idle in the Far West because their owners can not get "hands," at any wage. Our own country boys, he finds, are drifting to the cities, and immigrants seem to gravitate naturally toward the industrial centers rather than to our agricultural regions. Commenting upon the Secretary's theory, the Chicago *Record-Herald* says:

"Those who regard this theory as inadequate and who think that monopoly is not without considerable responsibility for the high prices of foodstuffs must admit that the scarcity of agricultural labor is a fact, and as such it at least partially accounts for the phenomenon in question.

"Hence it is highly desirable to continue and extend the work of the Federal information division of the Bureau of Immigration, which has sought to promote the better distribution of immigration and has taken particular pains to direct the aliens to the Western States or localities where the shortage of labor is greatest. There has been opposition to the activities of this division, and only the other day Secretary Nagel 'turned down' a recommendation for its abolition. There is plenty of room for cooperation between the Federal agency and State bureaus of labor and immigration."

THE SUGAR-TRUST INDICTMENTS

WITHOUT any wish to prejudice the case of the defendants in advance of their trial, the papers are expressing approval of the indictments found by the Federal Grand Jury against the American Sugar Refining Company, six of its directors, and two other persons involved in its dealings, on a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade. These indictments, remarks the New York *American*, dispose of the prevailing idea that members of a corporation can not be held individually responsible for the crimes of the corporation. And *The World* rejoices that "at last the United States Government, in the enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Law, has formally recognized the principle that guilt is always personal, and that if this criminal statute has been violated the offense must have been committed by individuals."

The indictments are based on the case of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, a rival company whose refinery, it is alleged, was closed in 1903 as the result of a conspiracy hatched by the trust. For a time it was believed that, as this occurred more than three years ago, the statute of limitations would prevent an indictment. But the Government has avoided this obstacle by discovering in the offense a "continuous crime," since, as the refinery remained closed, the conspiracy was in force "continuously and at all times during a period of six years from December, 1903, until and on the day of the finding and presentation of this indictment." The indictment contains fourteen counts, the possible penalty in the case of each being a fine not to exceed $5,000, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both at the discretion of the court. Says the New York *World*, from which we have already quoted:

"Of far more importance than the conviction of any particular person accused of violating the Sherman Act is the position that Mr. Taft has taken in regard to this case. For years *The World* has appealed to the Federal authorities to follow the same procedure in enforcing the Antitrust Law that it follows in enforcing other criminal statutes. No Administration ever did it. Neither Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, nor Roosevelt ever accepted the theory of personal guilt. Mr. Roosevelt even went so far as to denounce in a message to Congress everybody that had advocated the imprisonment of persons who had violated the Antitrust Law, insisting that it was 'well-nigh impossible to get at the head of the corporation, at the man who is really most guilty.'

"Mr. Taft's Administration did not find this to be true in its

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

criminal prosecution of responsible officials of the comparatively unimportant Turpentine Trust. It has had no difficulty in procuring the indictment of officials of the great Sugar Trust in spite of the persistent efforts of the Roosevelt Administration to grant immunity to that contemptible corporation. If Mr. Taft adheres to the policy of personal guilt which he has adopted in this case, *The World* believes that he can do more in a year to destroy unlawful trusts and combinations than his predecessors did in all the nineteen years that the Sherman Act has been on the statute-books."

The New York *Times* points out that the Sugar Trust is being prosecuted not because it is a trust but because it is charged with illegal conduct and violation of the ethics of competition. It goes on to say:

"It is noteworthy that the defendant named first in the indictment is the trust itself, followed by eight individuals, all of whom have been of good repute, and some of whom are of distinction as citizens and leaders in religious affairs. Guilt therefore is both personal and impersonal, and even justice can be done to both when the disposition exists. In the South and West corporations have been convicted of homicide, if we are not mistaken, and the New York Court of Appeals overruled within a few weeks the decision of the lower court that only a human being could be guilty of manslaughter. It will be interesting to observe what may follow the possible conviction of the defendant trust corporation."

Says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, enlarging on the distinction between a trust and a bad trust:

"In this case the American Sugar Refining Company is not charged with being itself an unlawful combination in restraint of trade or a monopoly, merely because it is a large corporation formed by consolidating a number of others and has control of a large proportion of the sugar-refining industry of the country, and the court is not asked to stop its operation by injunction or to appoint a receiver to wind up its affairs. That was the course adopted in the case of the American Tobacco Company, and it is likely to come to nothing.

"If the allegations regarding the conduct of the American Sugar Refining Company and others in getting control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company for the purpose of preventing its operation and suppressing its possible competition are supported by proof, it may be held to be a conspiracy among those concerned to restrain commerce among the States and an attempt to monopolize such commerce in refined sugar. That is what the parties now under indictment are charged with in the various ways common in the repetitious counts of an indictment, and that is distinctly made unlawful and subject to serious penalties by the statute.

"It is doubtful whether the big corporations commonly spoken of as 'trusts' can be proved to be or would be held by the court of last resort to be unlawful combinations or conspiracies or monopolies in themselves, and liable to be stricken out of existence as such under the Sherman Act, provided they do not interfere with independent concerns in the same business or do any acts for the purpose of destroying or preventing competition. But if the corporations or the men who manage them, alone or with others, commit acts denounced by the statute as unlawful, they may be prosecuted and, if convicted, punished by fine or imprisonment or both.

"Prosecution on that line seems practicable, and a few cases of conviction and stern enforcement of penalties would be more effective in stopping these iniquitous practises than any attempt to extinguish the life of a corporation because it is big and is called a trust."

The case moves *The Evening Post* to contrast the methods of the past and present Administrations. We read:

"In former days we grew accustomed to the loud threat against corporate iniquity, followed by the discovery that something or other had happened to make the wicked corporation immune. To-day, we have the refreshing spectacle of a Government prosecution seemingly foundered on the old rock of the statute of limitations, but escaping the danger very cleverly and going right ahead. Counsel for the Sugar Trust have not been as successful as they thought they were in persuading the Government's representatives that the Trust could not be prosecuted. The Department of Justice has found acts of criminality in connection with the Segal case that run back less than the magic three years which wipe out all things. It is a novelty to see Justice displaying something of the resourcefulness which we have hitherto associated entirely with its opponents."

REFORM LEGISLATION OF 1909

HOT weather is notorious for its cooling effect upon the ardor of lawmakers. Long before July knocks at the door most of the State legislative halls are as bare as a certain cupboard of nursery-rime fame. Summer days, however, have not lured one champion of good government from his post. George H. Shibley, president of the People's Rule League of America, has gone to the pains of making a careful survey of the work of the different State legislatures recently adjourned, and he finds that many governmental reforms are making inspiring headway. The most decided progress, he reports, has been made along the lines of direct nominations, the initiative and referendum, the recall, and the limitation of campaign contributions.

Five more States, we are told, have now abolished the nominating convention by installing a system of direct nominations. We read in Mr. Shibley's article in *La Follette's Weekly*:

"In other words, in about one-half of the States of the Union the corrupt nominating conventions are abolished except for the selection of delegates to the national nominating conventions; while in another one-third of the States direct nominations for certain localities are legally required or the system is optional.

"Reviewing the movement for direct nominations, it is clear that it is sweeping the country and with a rapidity that is almost incredible when there is considered the strength of the party machines and the people's unorganized condition. In the words of Prof. C. E. Merriam in his book on Primary Elections published last year: 'The inevitable conclusion from a study of recent primary legislation is that the delegate system is about to be supplanted by the new form of nomination. . . . So far as the municipal elections are concerned, it must not be forgotten that nomination "by petition only" looms up as a dangerous rival of the new system, while the non-partizan primary is a factor to be seriously considered.'"

"The initiative and referendum," the writer tells us, "is forging ahead with leaps and bounds." This, we are told, is "producing a mighty increase in the people's power." To quote more at length:

"Throughout the entire Union the Des Moines system of city government, which includes the initiative, referendum, and recall, is meeting with almost universal approval; while in Kansas this year's legislature has established an initiative and referendum in all the cities of the State. Following are the States wherein the initiative and referendum are used in some of the cities or in all of them: Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Maine. A total of twenty States. In Illinois the legislature will probably authorize cities of the State to establish the Des Moines system. In Michigan and Ohio every ordinance granting a monopoly must be referred to the people.

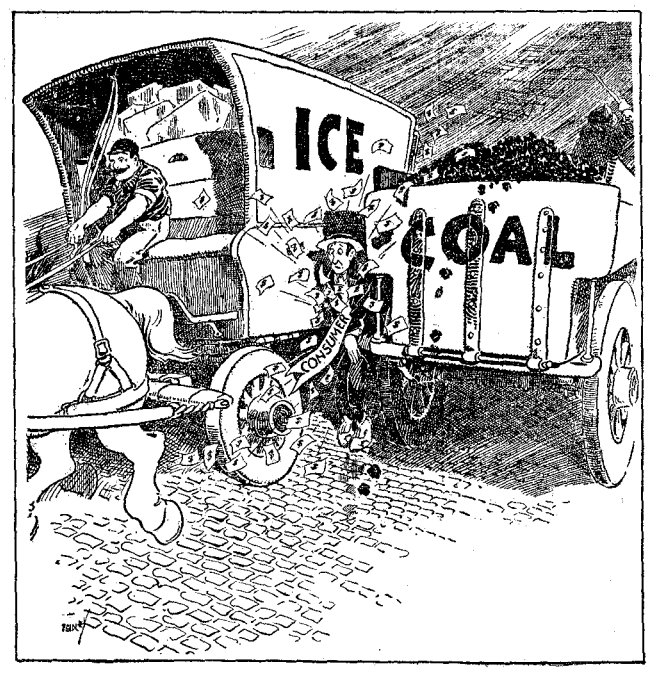
"The States where the initiative and referendum are in full operation to-day for statute and municipal law are Oregon, South Dakota, Montana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Maine. In all of these States except Maine and Montana the initiative applies to constitutional law."

The recall system, which had its genesis during the time of the Revolutionary War, when each member of the Continental Congress could be recalled by the legislature that sent him, has also received some encouragement. Nevada is considering it, the system exists in Oregon, and it was successfully used this year in Los Angeles, Junction City, and Estacada, Ariz. In a brave effort to solve the campaign-contribution problem, Mr. Shibley finds that Colorado, "in true Western style," is making an experiment. A law has been enacted which provides:

"That the expenses of conducting the campaigns to elect State, district, and county officers at general elections shall be paid only

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.
—Davenport in the New York *Mail*.



A DANGEROUSLY NARROW GAP.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

VACATION SKETCHES.

by the State and by the candidates for office at such elections, in the following manner:

"The State is to pay 25 cents for each vote cast at the preceding contest for Governor, to be distributed to the party chairmen in proportion to the votes cast by each party. Of this, one-half is to be transmitted to the county chairmen in proportion to the votes cast in each county.

"Candidates are prohibited from contributing to campaign committees anything to exceed 25 per cent. of the first year's salary.

"Individuals and corporations are prohibited from contributing, directly or indirectly, any money or property of any kind or character to any candidate or to any committee of a political party, or to the chairman thereof, or to any member or officer thereof. The penalty for violation shall not exceed two years in the penitentiary or a fine of not to exceed $5,000, or both."

In Nebraska the legislature has provided for publicity for contributions to funds for the election of public officials, above $25, the publicity to be *before* the election. Another Western State also has been interested in the campaign-fund problem. We read:

"Last year in Oregon the people used the initiative to establish a carefully devised system for limiting the use of campaign funds in the campaigns for the nomination of public officials as well as in the campaign for their election. The act is known as the Huntley Law. Its substance will doubtless be enacted wherever the people use the initiative. It is not to be expected that many of the party machines will go in for self-purification to the extent of the restrictions in the Oregon law."

The recommendation by the legislature of Nebraska to the State University that it establish a school of citizenship, is also looked upon by the writer as a step in the right direction. He says:

"For one thing it is entirely practicable to establish an actual republic in every public school in the State. Our Federal Government did this for the people of Cuba and with glorious results. General Wood, under whose direction its system was applied by Mr. Wilson L. Gill, is completely won over to the school republic, or school city, as it is more generally termed. President Roosevelt and others are equally convinced. In the Hawaiian Islands the system is being used to train the people to an appreciation and understanding of our republican form of government. In various cities here in the United States the school city is used a little, but it does not thrive in a machine-ruled community. In Nebraska the conditions are favorable and it is almost certain that the State University will develop a school for practical citizenship that will be a pattern for the other progressive States."

THE NEGRO'S RIGHT TO SHOVEL COAL

THE ability to spy an African in the wood-pile often depends upon the point of view. Thus while many of the Southern press hail the recent decision that black firemen on the Georgia Railroad shall have the same pay as white as a decided victory for the negro, the Northern press are not so sure about it, and some even hint that the white firemen in Georgia have, by technically losing their case, really achieved a victory of far-reaching consequence.

The Northern editors are afraid that the railroad management, with a choice between black and white labor at the same price, will choose the latter. The Southern press, however, seem to take the decision for its face value, and many representative papers of that section hail the award as a welcome victory for negro-labor rights.

As noticed in these pages several weeks ago, the striking white firemen gave as their grievance the plea that the management was trying to "place them on the same equality with the negro." They demanded that the negro firemen be eliminated and stipulated for other minor concessions. The strike immediately took the form of a race question, and was finally submitted to a board of arbitration composed of David C. Barrow, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland, and T. W. Hardwick, who represented the firemen. The decision of this board that the Georgia Railroad shall be allowed to employ negro firemen whenever the same are qualified to fill the job, and that the wages of the negroes shall be the same as those of the whites for the same kind of work, immediately focused the attention of the press as of basic importance to the negro's future and his opportunity to earn a living. The Columbia (S. C.) *State*, after congratulating the board of arbitration, states emphatically that "to have decided against the right of the negro firemen to make a living, to have yielded to the unreasonable and selfish and prejudiced demands of the white firemen of the Georgia Railroad, to have yielded this crucial point of justice and right, would have been nothing less than a calamity, not only to Georgia, but the South."

The Chattanooga *Times* points out that the decision "means that in the view of the most influential leaders among Southern men, the negro shall have a right to earn a living in the South in any

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sphere of manual or technical labor for which he may be fit." The Augusta *Chronicle* remarks that—

"Inasmuch as the negro constitutes the bulk of the South's laboring population, to take away from him his right to labor—'side by side with white men,' when necessary—would place the heaviest possible handicap upon the South itself; for it would not only have a surplus of idle negroes to contend with, but a scarcity of labor in all industrial pursuits."

In the North, the New York *Evening Post*, usually a severe critic of the South's treatment of the negro question, finds the decision "a gratifying triumph of common sense and common honesty." We find many of the Northern editors, nevertheless, trying to get underneath the wood-pile to ascertain in just what position the African is placed. For instance, the Boston *Transcript* brands the settlement as a "two-edged sword." "Outwardly," it says, "this appears like a splendid exhibition of fair play between the races, but practically, whenever an employer is compelled by statute, or by agreement with labor-unions, or by public sentiment to equalize wages in disregard of economic law, the result is usually that he takes the class of labor which could only be had at the higher figure." The New York *World* also believes that "in the long run it is the white labor of the South that will profit most from the negro's economic equality." We read further:

"When such equality is established, white labor has nothing to fear from negro competition. The superior intelligence of the white man and his greater productive capacity are a continuing insurance against his displacement. In the higher ranks of artizans and mechanics only a relatively small number of negroes will attain the white standard, but the door of hope will be closed to no man.

"But if the negro is to be discriminated against on a wage basis merely because he is a negro, an irrepressible industrial conflict is created in which white labor is bound to lose. The cheaper labor will drive the higher-priced labor out of employment, just as slave labor brought the poor whites to shiftlessness and degradation.

"Equal pay for equal work for white and black alike is the only road to industrial security for the white labor of the South. On this issue the negro's cause is the white man's cause."

The New York *Tribune*, however, argues "that it is by no means certain that the decision will eliminate the negro." It says:

"Even at the same wages employers may prefer to employ a certain proportion of negroes because the negro is not unionized and the prospect of labor troubles will be lessened. Moreover, white labor is not abundant in the South, and the negro may find his opportunity for that reason. It is interesting to see the first appearance in the South of this favorite device of the labor-unions to crowd out cheaper labor. With regard to the labor of women in the North the unions have adopted the same equal-pay attitude: in unionized trades women must receive the same wages as men. No doubt we shall hear more of the same doctrine in the South. Its effect if generally put in force would be problematical there. In some trades it might mean preference for the cheaper negro labor and the elimination of the whites. That would be impossible on the railroads, however, since white firemen must be retained in order to recruit engineers from their ranks."

CHICAGO'S BOMBS

DURING the past two years Chicago has been treated to a series of bomb explosions—thirty-one in all—which differ from similar incidents in New York in that they are not connected, even in the popular imagination, with the Black Hand. In Chicago, as in New York, these events had become so familiar that they had ceased to afford excitement to anybody except the victims and the immediate bystanders. But for some reason the thirty-first bomb has had a different and notable effect. It has stirred the citizens to some show of interest, aroused the municipal authorities to action, and commanded the editorial attention of the press. This explosion also surpassed its predecessors in the area of its physical disturbance, wounding twenty persons, damaging thirty buildings, and putting the central telephone exchange out of operation. In this, as in the earlier cases, it seems, the bomb-throwing was part of a persistent campaign of blackmail directed against gamblers. All available evidence, according to the Chicago *Daily News*, points to "a guerrilla warfare waged on the combine of race-track gamblers operating in Chicago by a group of former safe-blowers and others who have sought for ten years by this means to become placed for large sums on the pay-roll of the combine, and failing in this are determined to force the police to drive this form of gambling out of the city."

In *The Record-Herald* of the same city we find the following review of the situation:

"Mayor Busse took office in April, 1907. He appointed George M. Shippy chief of police. The gambling situation was taken promptly in hand.

"Under Mayor Dunne gambling in Chicago, in such forms as were permitted at all, was technically 'wide open.'

"Under Mayor Busse some gamblers went out of business. Others stayed in.

"Three months and two days after Mayor Busse took the oath of office the residence of John Condon, a gambler chief, was dynamited.

"Up to date there have been thirty-one bomb explosions in Chicago (excluding a few unrelated ones), all joined together in one long connected series centering about the gambling business. These explosions have steadily increased in severity and in damage done. The last two are not yet certainly proved to belong to the gambling series, but they probably belong to it. They are technically related to it and inspired by it, even if their immediate object was different. They are the fruit of the bomb habit."

Must the men of Chicago organize themselves into volunteer bands to protect life and property against the operations of professional dynamiters? asks the same paper, which goes on to say:

"What is one to believe if not that the bomb-throwers could be captured and suppress instanter by any competent police official who felt himself authorized to act?

"Must not one believe either that the police force is terrorized till it dare not act or that, as the only alternative, there exists at the head of the force an incompetence and duncishness incredible, overwhelming, Himalaya-high?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHO knows but that in the years to come somebody will claim that Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote Mark Twain?—*Toledo Blade.*

YOU can't keep a good man down. Charles Warren Fairbanks has been reelected trustee of Ohio Wesleyan University.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

MAYBE some of those Senators think if they made print paper-higher the newspapers will not have so much room to tell what they are doing.—*Louisville Post.*

THOSE touching and beautiful little poems on the joys of summer, written by the poets last winter, are making their appearance now in the magazines.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WE can not say we are sorry that Pittsburg, where the ball players come from, is sweltering with the heat. It is a town that has no consideration for the feelings of others.—*Chicago News.*

THE pendulum has swung—what is a Republican?—*Florida Times-Union.*

IF aliens deport themselves properly they will not be deported.—*Florida Times-Union.*

PARTIES have been ignored in taxing hides, says a Washington dispatch and the correspondent might have added that there will be little discrimination in tanning them.—*South Bend News.*

IF some great captain of industry were running the polar expeditions he would combine the exploring with the relief parties and thus save money by avoiding duplication of outfits.—*Chicago News.*

THE Darwin centenary opened in Cambridge yesterday, and in honor of the occasion the dispatches tell of an educated monkey, which has turned into a successful burglar. Incidentally, the monkey got first page and Darwin was put inside.—*Washington Times.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOW OUR EMIGRANTS ENRICH CANADA

THE farmers of our Northwest and Middle West are welcomed to Canada, and Canadian bureaus for facilitating emigration to Canada have been established in all important American cities, declares the Winnipeg correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*. Some English papers have spoken of the "American invasion" of Canada, or the "Americanization" of Canada. This is an altogether false view of the case, declares this correspondent. America is actually enriching Canada, directly by the importation of so much cash and so many cash values, and also by swelling the number of King Edward's subjects on the north side of the border. Of the financial question this correspondent writes:

"A conservative estimate of the value of the stock and cash which the immigrants from the United States will bring with them this year places the amount at over £14,000,000; but Mr. Bruce Walker, the Commissioner of Immigration, believes it may even run as high as £20,000,000. The actual wealth which the American settlers are bringing into Canada this year alone would build ten *Dreadnoughts* or pay the national expenses for over six months.

"A little incident here a few days ago illustrated one class of home-seekers who are coming in from the South. An old Idaho farmer walked into the immigration offices, and, after declaring his purpose to buy land, remarked that he was a stranger, knowing nothing of Canadian banks or Canadian people. 'I reckon, tho,' he added, 'that a British government is safe; so I wish you would take charge of my old wallet until I get my claim located.' Thereupon he passed it over to the Commissioner, who was surprized to find a roll of $25,000 in greenbacks within the old worn pocketbook. It was deposited to the old man's credit in the government account which is kept open for just such cases, tho they are few.

"The Americans spend their money freely where they intend to make their homes. To use one of their slang expressions, they believe in 'getting in right.' They farm on an extensive scale with the most modern equipment. For instance, one wholesale implement firm in Winnipeg has received orders for 600 steam plows to be delivered during the present season, nearly all of which are for American settlers. These plows will be used exclusively in breaking virgin prairie; and as the capacity of each is 1,500 acres for the season, it means that 900,000 acres will be prepared for cultivation this year through the plows purchased from one firm alone. In turn this signifies that there will be 15,000,000 bushels more wheat to market next year."

RUSSIAN LAWMAKERS VISITING ENGLAND.

The delegation of the Russian Douma and Imperial Council who have been visiting London and have been received by the King. In the center of the group, on the sofa, is Nicholas Khomiakoff, President of the Douma. On his left is Paul Milukoff, leader of the Constitutionalist party, and on his right is Lord Weardale, the British representative who received the delegation.

But these fine, well equipped, and independent yeomen are quite prepared to become legal citizens of their adopted country, we are told:

"About two-thirds of the heads of families among the American settlers have already become full-fledged British citizens, and the remainder are subscribing to the oath as rapidly as possible under the law. The American invasion, instead of Americanizing Canada, is Canadianizing the American, and adding over half a million to the loyal subjects of the King—good citizens, who take an interest in civic, national, and educational affairs with an intelligence born of the republican freedom enjoyed in their former homes. Several of them have already been entrusted with seats in the legislatures and with positions of prominence in civic government, and the charge has yet to be made that one of them has failed to respect his oath of citizenship."

STOLYPINE'S VICTORY OUT OF DEFEAT

PREMIER STOLYPINE appears to be seated on a tottering throne. In one message the Czar vetoes the Premier's Naval Bill and at the same time assures the Premier of his confidence and satisfaction. Whether this means that Stolypine is marked for an early fall or assured of royal favor is what is puzzling the Russian press, and nobody is more worried about it than ex-Premier Witte, who is rather expecting the toga when it falls from Stolypine's shoulders, and is getting a little impatient at the delay. Aside from the rise and fall of this minister or that, however, there is considerable interest in the bill itself, which embodied the Douma's demand that the entire naval administration be entrusted to its supervision in return for its voting the naval appropriation desired by the Czar. The importance of this step toward democratic government is apparent. The Czar naturally objected. He based his veto on the principle that as commander-in-chief of the army and navy he should have supreme power over the marine forces. So the bill failed, but Stolypine was retained. He has defied the lightning, but still holds fast to the helm of state. In this, we are told, he shows his real power, and his friends consider his continuance in office, even at the price he had to pay, as a sign of extraordinary personal strength. All seem to agree that he lacks initiative, but that he is the only man capable of continuing the policy of "pacification" at the present juncture. The *Novoye Vremya* characterizes his strength and his weakness as follows.

"Stolypine's personality now stands out clearly before the whole country. There is nothing obscure, uncertain, or suspicious about him. None of those slanders that always spring up in dark places and cling to everything obscure can attach themselves to him. He never ventures to take a great step, and the ship of state does not travel swiftly under his guidance; but the situation is such as to require stability rather than speed and energy. Stolypine, we may even allow, is not a creator, but solely a pacificator. Yet it is a universal conviction that the first condition, without which no creative work is possible, is the peace of the state, of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nation, of public life, and Stolypine preserves this essential tranquillity."

Liberal opinion, as exprest in the *Riech*, holds that Stolypine's humiliating acceptance of this slap must soon prove fatal to his political career. If he had resigned, he would have preserved his dignity and would be ready, when the next ministry fell, to resume his rule with credit and self-respect. But now he has made so many concessions to this and that group that when he does fall, his political life will be ended.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Mother Britannia tells her children ghost stories about flying ships.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

This opinion of the *Riech* seems to be echoed by the *Golos Moskvy*, a moderate Octobrist organ, which observes:

"It would have been better, perhaps, if Stolypine had stept out, since there is no guaranty that his position and political policy are established upon a sure basis. On the contrary, his resignation, we believe, is a matter of the near future. When a man stumbles over an orange-peel, it argues that he does not stand firmly on his feet. The reactionaries will soon find new excuses for similar occurrences, and will use them, of course, for the furtherance of their own schemes. We will not have to wait long for a renewal of the attack. Fruitful work under such circumstances is out of the question."

The Octobrists of the Extreme Right, however, are trying to save the face of the situation by claiming a victory for Stolypine. Their organ *Golos Pravdy* lays emphasis upon the Czar's gracious sanction of Stolypine's general political conduct in his rescript, and continues:

"In Russia a veto by the Crown is not an expression of lack of confidence, as a veto by Parliament would be in parliamentary countries. It may have a psychologically depressing effect on the ministry, it may shake its faith in its own power and stability, it may even destroy the people's faith in the Government's power. But in such cases the Czar's favor will act like a ray of sunlight shining through the clouds. The Czar's favor alone can restore to the Government its lost power, and impart that faith which will give it renewed strength to work again. The imperial rescript is not only an act of encouraging justice, not only a great triumph in the struggle against anarchy in this country, but also a new means for firmly establishing that form of an autocratic-constitutional state which is conceivable perhaps only in Russia."

The *Russkoye Zuamya* (St. Petersburg), the organ of the "Black Hundreds," is jubilant over the Czar's veto of this attempt of the Douma to seize power over the navy. In reply to those who interpret it as a "defeat for reaction" it declares, on the contrary:

"The Czar's refusal to approve the project adopted by both houses of the Douma signifies a victory of the monarchic principle, and shows the power of the sovereign rule. It is a little premature for the constitutionalists to shout 'defeat of the reaction.' A defeat *has* been inflicted, to be sure. But it is our home-baked Young Turks who have suffered defeat, and such a defeat as will dampen their ardor for intrigues for a long time to come."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SOP FOR THE BEAR

EVER since Germany took the high hand over Russia and ordered her to cease from abetting the Pan-Slavist movement in the Balkans, Europe has been on the tiptoe of expectation to see what the next move would be. The astute statesmanship of William II. arranged an admirable sequel—an interview between Czar and Kaiser, in which the ruler who recently cracked the whip over Russia remarked suavely:

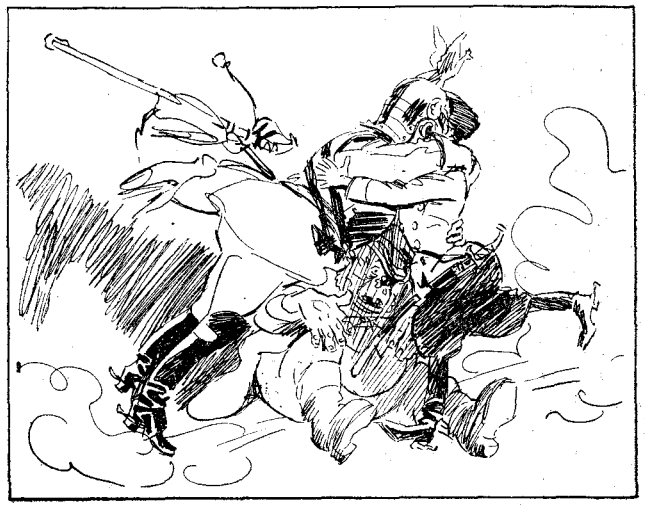
"I see in this meeting a confirmation of the friendship which unites our persons and our houses. I see in it also a strengthening of the traditional relations of hearty friendship and confidence, which at once foster the mutual interests and thoroughly peaceful sentiments of our country and unite our respective governments."

Despite this eloquence, the meeting has not aroused much feeling in St. Petersburg, and the correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) in the city of the Neva writes:

"This interview excited no enthusiasm among the Russians. William II., they say, thinks himself irresistible. He thinks he is master of Europe, and has several times boasted that he has a personal influence almost magical over Nicholas II. It is certain that he has several times given advice of dubious wisdom to our Government which they have had the weakness to carry out."

The repression of the Poles in Russia, and the unwise prosecution of the war with Japan are traced by this writer to the influence of Germany. *The Spectator* (London) speaks of the visit as "a portent" and Count Lobanoff, ex-Minister of Russian Foreign Affairs, is said in the newspapers to have remarked: "Every time the Czar of Russia has a meeting with William II. something troublesome happens to my country."

The Russian papers share the indifference of the Russian people.



MEETING OF CZAR AND KAISER.

JOHN BULL—"And this is the end of my isolation scheme!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), so far from printing an article of welcome to William II., contains an account of Britain's Convention with Siam, which it describes as "a severe blow to Germany's aspirations in the Far East." The *Bourse Gazette* (St.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Petersburg) coldly remarks that "the time has passed when Russian policy depended on the Cabinet of Berlin."

The Paris *Temps* thinks that there is no significance in the meeting. "William II. can visit the Czar without any danger to the alliance between France and Russia. Edward VII. can visit Italy without threatening the solidity of the Triple Alliance." This is evidently the view which the French Government wishes should be taken of the incident, while the feeling of the German Government may be found in the *Sueddeutsche Reichscorrespondenz* (Carlsruhe), one of von Buelow's organs, which denies that Germany is trying to step in between England and Russia, but at the same time the writer feels "quite satisfied that Russia has not been caught in any movement against Germany" by her friendship with England.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "CHAUCHARD CARNIVAL"

HISTORY is full of the names of men who have won more fame in their death than in their life, but it has remained for a French department-store millionaire to win his fame by his funeral. The funeral of Mr. Chauchard, founder and proprietor of the Magazins du Louvre, in which he piled up a vast fortune, is treated as a significant incident in the social life of France. Paris

POLICE TRYING TO KEEP ORDER.

Vain attempt of the gendarmes, mounted and on foot, to repress the hostile demonstrations of the mob along the route of the funeral procession.

has on several notable occasions shown its impatience of congested wealth, and when the 8,000 employees of the Louvre found that they had been left only $600,000, instead of the $5,000,000 at least which had been promised them, they showed their rage by turning the funeral of their late employer into a carnival of indignation, curses, and mockery. Representatives of the poor, to whom the testator had left only $40,000, joined in the storm of hatred and ribaldry. Mr. Chauchard had made elaborate preparations for his own burial, altho his surviving friends found themselves obliged to eliminate some details of the program. He had superintended the manufacture of a coffin of precious "amaranth" wood from Brazil and sculptured bronze. This casket cost $100,000. The pearl buttons on the waistcoat in which he awaits the Day of Judgment are valued at $100,000, and he was wrapt in a shroud of cloth of gold. Opera singers performed at the hour-long service, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor was borne on a cushion before the hearse, which was escorted by a troop of cavalry. We learn from the Paris papers that from the church (the Madeleine) to the cemetery (Père La Chaise) hundreds of thousands lined the roads, crushing and clamoring to see what they called *Le Carnaval Chauchard*, the Chauchard Carnival. Grand stands had been set up, windows hired out, and amid hisses, shouts, and cat-calls, mingled with blasts from motor-horns, sirens, and whistles, the plumed hearse swept along. The efforts of the police to check this roar of execration were in vain, altho some arrests were made.

The great Socialist organ, the *Humanité* (Paris) of Mr. Jaurès, says that the voice of the crowd merely echoed "the reprobation of Paris." "Forgetful of the poor, and ungrateful toward his employees—such is the light in which this generous philanthropist has shown himself," Mr. Jaurès continues:

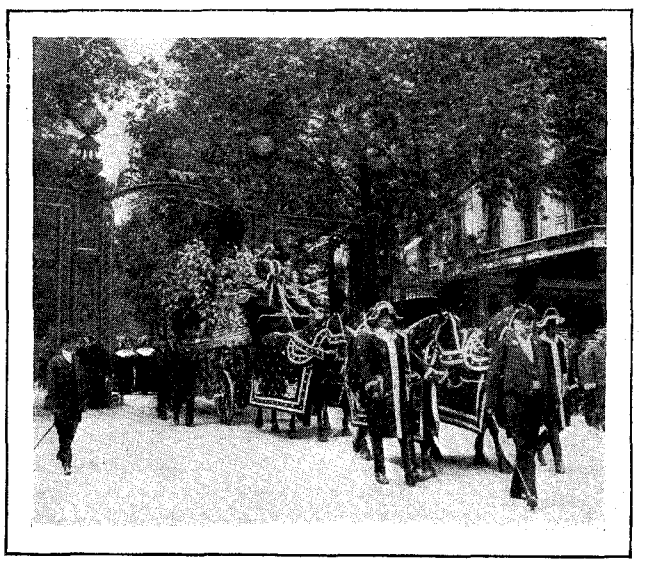
CHAUCHARD.

His last appearance on the streets, supported by a cane and the arm of a friend, before his last ride in the spectacular show he planned to amaze Paris.

"Perhaps, in his selfish vanity, this multimillionaire drew up his will with an idea that his triumphant funeral would be attended by the mourning and respect of the whole city.

"He perhaps saw, as in an apocalyptic vision, the heart of each Parisian transformed into a censer from which should rise streams of incense wrapping in a glorious cloud of perfume the whole funeral cortège. Dives was mistaken. There are certain things which can not be bought with money, and there are sentiments which can not be represt even by weights of gold. The soul and the heart of Paris, of the Paris that toils, has never melted or throbbed for the great capitalist who exploits his fellow men, and whose most trifling actions, and most insignificant words, are reported by the papers at so much a line. If we were to ask what is the general verdict of the whole working population on the will published in the papers, the answer would be: 'It is scandalous and disgraceful.'"

The *Gaulois* (Paris), which represents the Conservative monarchist element in French politics, and is therefore almost diametrically opposed to the organ just quoted, chimes in with the note of condemnation, altho speaking with more dignified reserve. It declares that by his will Mr. Chauchard has "disappointed our hopes,



START OF THE GREAT FUNERAL.

Leaving the palace of the millionaire merchant.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and has furnished a triumphant argument to those who are opposed to capital rapidly acquired, especially when it is misspent." The writer proceeds:

"Those who had assisted in building up his fortune, the employees who sweated that he might enjoy a civil list that was almost imperial, receive from his will a paltry alms, inferior to the tips which it is the custom to dole out at the close of the commercial year. Is it conceivable that such forgetful ingratitude is likely to allay the antagonism of classes, and to bring about a good understanding between masters and men?

"I do not know exactly the amount of the fortune left by Mr. Chauchard, but from the sum paid as legacy tax, we may perhaps roughly estimate it at $20,000,000 in cash."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY BUELOW'S FALL IS PREDICTED

THE old problem of trying to raise additional revenue from taxpayers who are already taxed too heavily seems to be the one that has proved too much for von Buelow, if the German press correctly reflect the situation. The Socialist members of the "Block" supporting Buelow were naturally the first to rebel against increased taxation, and others of a radical or liberal stripe soon followed. As a result, he has given up the struggle and will soon retire.

THE LEADER OF GERMANY THROWS UP THE SPONGE.

BUELOW—"Don't bother with them, doggie—I give it up and they must fight it out among themselves." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

In discussing the new Tax Bill and the Chancellor's part in it, August Bebel, the great Socialist leader, in his *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), declares that the rise of provisions in Germany, and the growing number of those out of work creates a condition of things which accounts for the unpopularity of Prince von Buelow and his finance policy. If, as is rumored, the Chancellor is threatened with dismissal, it is because the Reichstag objects to providing money for *Dreadnoughts* at the expense of the people's health and happiness. Dismissal or dissolution are the alternatives which face the Government. Of the critical state of things in Germany, where the people are described as bled white by taxation, the Socialist editor says:

"The agricultural crisis has brought untold poverty upon the laboring classes. In countless branches of industry the number of operatives is being reduced, and wages are lowered. At the same time the price of the necessaries of life has become vastly higher than before. We have already dwelt upon the point that the price of cereals in Germany has risen enormously, and is now the highest in the world. The price of bread has correspondingly risen; loaves and rolls are made smaller."

The writer proceeds to give statistics from which we learn that within the last ten years, 1899-1909, wheat has mounted in price by an increase of one-third, and other provisions in a similar ratio. He adds that the economic history of Germany shows no previous decade in which so high a rise in prices is recorded. It is nonsense to say that the protective tariff which excludes agricultural products is needed if the farmers are to make a living. These are his words:

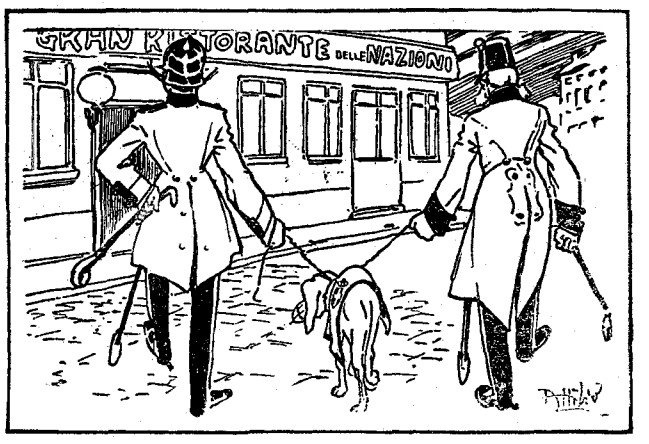
"The German policy of protecting agriculture results in the increase of the unemployed, the diminished income of the masses, and the advanced price of provisions. But of course the ruling classes have so willed. In this fact we may read an intimation that the dearness of the necessaries of life is the result of political jobbery. The tariff is raised in order to increase the profits of the landowners, importation is checked in order to screw up the prices of home products, and the laboring classes feel in every nerve the consequences of this infamous policy. We are told of the needs of the agriculturist. The times are gone when the most brazen politician of the landowners would dare to repeat the assertion that agriculture is unprofitable. The price of land has risen immensely in the farming districts, especially in those east of the Elbe. This is the best proof that farm rents are rising and that the great landowners and the large farmers are carrying on a splendid trade."

The burden falls upon the handicraftsman, the factory hand, and the laborer, whose family are half-starved, as he himself is. To quote the striking words of Bebel:

"The representatives of agriculture in Germany obtain prosperity for themselves at the expense of the nation's life-strength, at the expense of the laboring masses whose old-time vigor is being gradually sapped. It is a fact for some time recognized that in Germany for the past ten years the laborer, the farm-hand, the small manufacturer, and other wage-earners, find their health ruined by prolonged underfeeding and find that their wives and children, from the same cause, are sinking into premature sickliness. The main guilt of this is to be laid to the finance policy of the German Empire. Attempts have been made to discredit this statement by contending that in other countries the burden of indirect taxation is also very high, as, for instance, in England. But the comparison thus instituted is quite delusive."

He proceeds to prove this by an array of figures, and concludes his article by saying:

"The provision famine is likely to grow more and more intense. The crisis is not yet passed. Here and there appear signs of an abatement, but in many places a diminution of production is threatened. But the price of provisions is rising. A scanty harvest is moreover predicted, and bread will be still dearer."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



ITALIAN VIEW OF ITALY'S REAL POSITION IN THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Italy held in leash by her German and Austrian allies.
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SCHOOL-CHILD'S BREAKFAST

THE question of the food of school-children is not a new one, tho it naturally becomes acute only in the presence of poverty and ignorance, especially in great cities. Dr. W. C. Hollopeter, of Philadelphia, who read a paper with the above title before the American Medical Association in Convention at Atlantic City, June 10, 1909, is convinced that the reason why school-children often go unfed to school is not that they have no food, but that the morning appetite is destroyed by unhygienic surroundings. He tells us that foreign nations, and the English in particular, have indulged frequently in debate on the underfed school-child. In April, 1905, Sir John Gorst applied to the British Government, in this regard, the words of the Apostle: "They are ever learning and never come to a knowledge of the truth." They are always, he says, appointing royal commissions and departmental committees on social questions, but most frequently fail to carry out their many recommendations. One recent committee found itself unable to say whether the British school-child was or was not better developed now than forty years ago; another insists that all school-children should be thoroughly inspected physically and mentally and examined, measured, and weighed semiannually. Dr. Hollopeter goes on to say:

"While reading of our English cousins and feeling a national pride that our own country does not allow a school-child to thus suffer and deteriorate, our natural complacency was given a rather rude shock by the publication of an article by that sociologic writer, Mr. Robert Hunter, implying that our country was no better than England or France, and estimating that in New York City alone 70,000 children went to school hungry. . . . The exact statement made by Mr. Hunter was that 70,000 children were found in New York schools underfed. . . . Many thousands of little children go breakfastless to school at times.

"But the real problem is much more extensive than that, and embraces that much more numerous class of children who are chronically underfed, either because their food is insufficient in quantity, or, what is the same thing in the end, poor in quality and lacking in nutriment.

HUNGRY SCHOOL-CHILDREN,
Receiving free luncheons at an East-Side settlement in New York City.

"Again we read from John Spargo's 'Bitter Cry of the Children' that from cases personally examined by himself or by teachers acting under suggestions given by him, he found that of 12,800 children, 2,950—or more than 23 per cent.—either had, on the morning examined, no breakfast, or a miserably inadequate breakfast of bread, crullers, or crackers, with or without coffee or tea. He has also summed up the result of other investigations made in New York City, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Chicago, which show that of 40,746 children, 12,121—or 34.65 per cent.—had gone to school breakfastless or with nothing more than bread with tea or coffee, certainly a very poor preparation for the day's work.

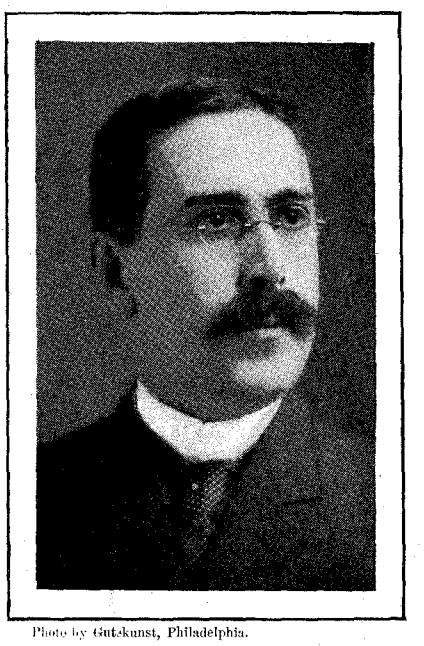


Photo by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

DR. W. C. HOLLOPETER,
Who finds a deeper cause than poverty for the school-children's lack of breakfast.

"The animated discussion on the question of underfed school-children which has been going on for the past four or five years, both at home and abroad, has found its way into the newspapers, chiefly through the reports of sanitary inspectors. These published statements are based on insufficient grounds. The final analysis will prove that poverty, or the want of food, is not the real cause. The child does not usually want the food in the morning. It is absurd for the excited social reformer to attempt to supply free meals on such slight basis, and through such erroneous and emotional impressions. It is also true that in every large city there are many children who go hungry to school, and go because there is an actual lack of food for them. This condition is, fortunately, not common in our own country. This class of school-children should be cared for by the proper charitable agencies and never by school authorities.

"Viewing the question from a medical standpoint, poverty is not the cause, except in a small minority of the cases of those school-children who go hungry. All physicians, especially those dealing largely with children, note the capricious morning appetites of children who are physically below normal from any one of many causes—such as ill health, poor homes, personal hygiene—and this is most likely to occur with those living in city slums and crowded quarters. Any physician doing dispensary work will recognize the truth of this assertion.

"For several years I have been deeply interested in the child's breakfast, and I have made careful investigation along this line to learn the actual truth.

"A large proportion of the children if asked why they did not have breakfast would quickly reply that they did not want it; or, if in the younger children, the answer would be—their mothers could not make them take any. The true answer must be sought farther back than the mere lack of food, for this is frequently abundant. The true cause is generally the personal or domiciliary hygiene of the poorer classes, extending throughout several generations. Careless mother, unclean bed-rooms, close and illy ventilated, late retiring hours, with heavy, unsuitable dinners, a strong disinclination for the morning bath. Then the child is hurried off to school with little attention to his personal comfort in many ways, besides omitting the breakfast."

It is not among the poorer classes alone, the writer reminds us, that we find the capricious morning appetite. The fault is found just as frequently among children of the better classes. The practise of allowing young children tea and coffee, stimulants, and rich

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

late evening meals, together with the excitement of music and visitors until the early sleeping-hours have been broken, are all active factors, he says, in producing unstable, if not capricious appetites.

Under these conditions, it is a waste of public money to spend it for free meals for children who do not want to eat and can not eat in the early morning. With the object of corroborating or disproving the correctness of Hunter's and Spargo's statements of the school-child's breakfast, Dr. Hollopeter enlisted the services of about 100 teachers in the elementary schools during the winter. He tells us:

"I insisted that the following three questions be asked:
"(1) Do you eat a breakfast?
"(2) What do you eat?
"(3) How long does it take you to eat?
"The importance of truthfulness in our answers would rest in the manner of the teacher's approach to the child. She must ask each child alone and in strict confidence; the child must not know he was about to be questioned, otherwise the answer would be prompted by his pride or his mother's suggestion. That is one reason why the collective answer of John Spargo is misleading. The result of my winter's work is very briefly summarized as follows:

"Of 2,169 children interrogated—

1,431	98 per cent. drank coffee	40 per cent.	ate eggs
15	" " milk	35 "	" a cereal
11	" " cocoa	5 "	" potatoes
11	" " tea	18 "	" cakes
		9 "	" meat
	68 per cent. ate bread	9 "	" fruit
	4 " " rolls	6 "	" various other foods.

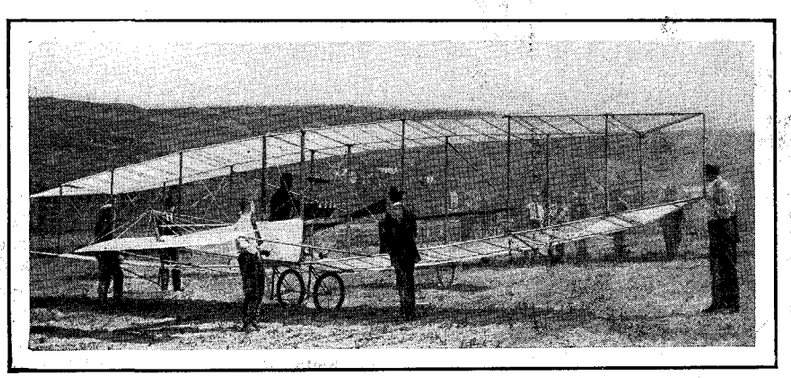
"Only 6 claimed to eat no breakfast; 737 gave the time consumed in eating as follows:

2, 50 minutes	128, 20 minutes	1, 8 minutes
5, 45 "	221, 15 "	31, 5 "
3, 35 "	1, 13 "	5, 3 "
74, 30 "	2, 12 "	2, 2 "
27, 25 "	135, 10 "	2, 1 "

"In conclusion. While we can not draw a definite result from the analysis of so small a number of school-children (2,169) as to the quantity and quality of food, taken for their breakfasts, we may infer that the school-child has a chance—a poor one indeed—for a breakfast, and the reason he has so poor a one is not because he has no food, but unfortunate surroundings to prepare him for his day's work.

"Our duty as physicians is to regard our professional relation not ended with the school-child until definite instructions be given to the family in correcting the poor home surroundings of the child as to sleeping-rooms, personal habits, as well as proper food at a given time.

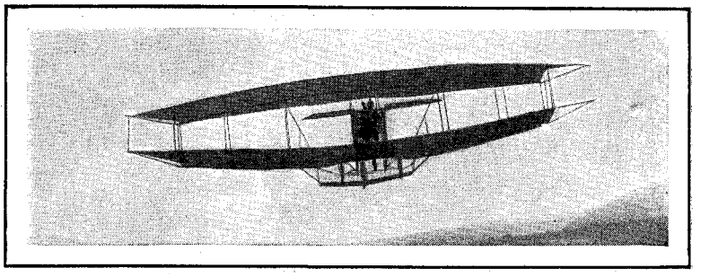
"It is quite evident that Mr. John Spargo's estimate of hungry children is erroneous and misleading. This is due to the manner of his gathering his information, obtaining it collectively when every element of personal and family pride was placed in view."



THE "WHITE WING."

OVERSHADOWED AERIAL INVENTORS

IT is human nature to connect one name and one only with every great invention, ignoring the services of the thousands of workers who have contributed to it. To the ordinary citizen, Galileo will always be "the inventor" of the telescope, Bell, of the telephone, and Edison, of the phonograph. At present the achievements of the Wright brothers in aviation have thrown others into the shade, yet they are by no means the only successful fliers, even in the United States. Many will be surprized to learn that there has existed in this country an Aerial Experiment Association, which has built four practicable aeroplanes of differing types. All have flown and one has made a single flight of 19 miles at over 40 miles an hour. One of the machines made the first successful public flight in this country, the earlier experiments of the Wrights having been conducted in secret. The history and achievements of the association are recounted in *The American Machinist* (New York, June 17) by G. H. Curtiss, director of its experiments, and designer of some remarkably successful aeroplane motors. The inception of the association is due to Alexander Graham Bell, of telephonic fame, and his wife, both of whom have been interested in aviation for years. Altho experiments have been carried on by its members collectively, it was agreed that each should build an aeroplane according to his own ideas and from his own designs. The first of these, the *Red Wing*, was built in 1908 by Lieutenant Selfridge, who was afterward killed in the unfortunate accident to Orville Wright's aeroplane at Fort Myer. Says Mr. Curtiss:



THE "JUNE BUG" IN FLIGHT.

"By March 11, 1908, Aërodrome No. 1, Selfridge's *Red Wing*, was ready for trial, built on lines similar to the gliders, with double superposed surfaces, and in the class generally known as the 'Chanute type.' There were two distinctive features in this design. The first was in the general principle and arrangement of the truss which supported the two surfaces, and the second in the shape of the surfaces themselves.

"The frame of the usual double-decker is the simple Pratt truss, with parallel upper and lower chords and panels of consequently constant depth. The vertical posts in this form of truss are held at two points only—top and bottom.

"In the *Red Wing* truss, the upper and lower chords were made converging toward their extremities, giving the panels greater height in the center where the bending moments are at a maximum, and gradually decreasing in height toward the outside panels where the bending moments approach zero. In this way the height of the truss was proportioned to the bending moments; and as the stresses due to bending are by far the greatest ones to be considered, the structural advantage in having the chords bowed is obvious. . . . . .

"All the exposed members of the main planes, tail and bow control, which were substantially at right angles to the line of flight were made of a fish-shaped cross-section, giving a form of least resistance according to experiments made by Professor Zahm and conforming fairly well to stream-line theory. . . . Another feature

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the *Red Wing* was the shape of the supporting surfaces. These were very much like a bird's wing in plan, tapering toward the tips and at the same time decreasing in curvature."

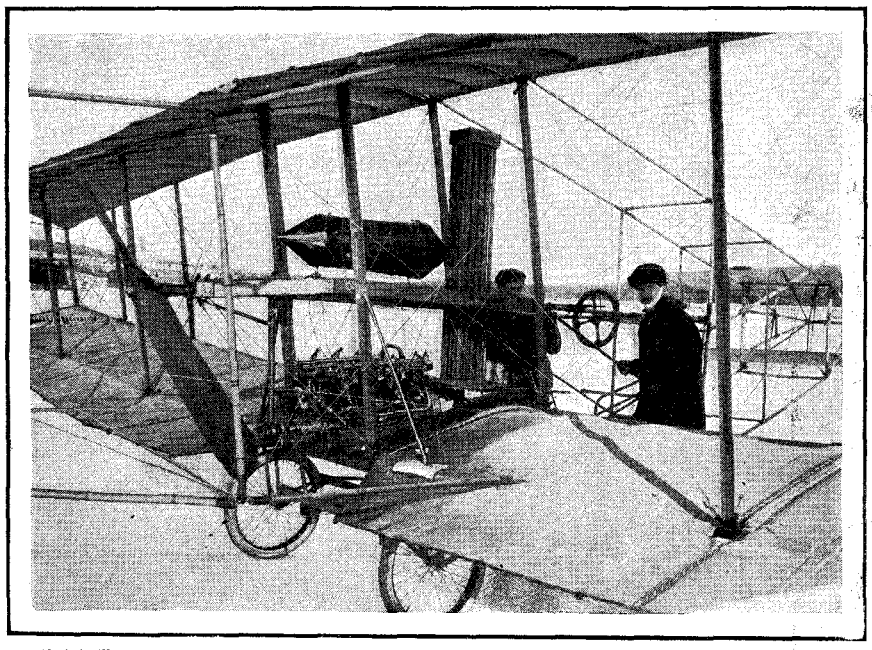
The *Red Wing* was mounted on runners for trials over ice. Its first flight—the first public trial of an American flier—was on March 12, 1908, when it flew 319 feet at a height of 10 to 12 feet. Shortly afterward it was demolished in an accident. The second plane, the *White Wing*, built by F. W. Baldwin, followed its predecessor in general design, but was larger, heavier, and more strongly built. It made its first flight—93 yards—on May 18, 1908, and has behaved well in other short flights.

The third aeroplane, the *June Bug*, was designed by Mr. Curtiss himself and was tried on June 21, 1908, whence its name. Great success attended this machine, and on July 4 it won the first aeronautical prize in America, covering something over 1¼ miles. As a result of experiments with this flier it was found that tail-surfaces were unnecessary and the fourth machine—McCurdy's *Silver Dart*—was made tailless and with a more powerful motor. Of it Mr. Curtiss says:

"The *Silver Dart* measured 49 feet from tip to tip. The front control was placed farther forward and no tail was used. This change made quite a difference in the controlling of the machine, making it most sensitive to the action of the forward control. In fact in the first few flights, until the operator learned the sensitiveness of the control, the flight was in a wavy line, first shooting upward and then darting downward. This, however, was overcome after the aviator had gained experience with the machine. . . . . .

"The beginning of the new year, 1909, saw this machine packed and shipped to Baddeck, Nova Scotia, to be tested further over the ice. . . . Much was expected of this machine and she has not failed to show her quality. The first flight ever made in Canada by a flying-machine proved to be that of the *Silver Dart* of ½ mile. On the same afternoon, during February, Mr. McCurdy successfully flew his machine 4½ miles. During the same week longer flights were made of 9, 15, and 19 miles; elevation about 40 feet. The last, 19 miles, has been her longest to date, but by no means is she restricted from going any distance. On this occasion she was brought down owing to the severe cold suffered by the aviator. . . . . .

"The object of the Aerial Experiment Association at the time of its organization was to fly a successful flying-machine and get into the air. This object has been more than accomplished. A successful flying-machine has been built according to the plans of each member of the association, and all, with the exception of Mr. Bell, have made flights. The association, therefore, came to a close March 31, 1909."

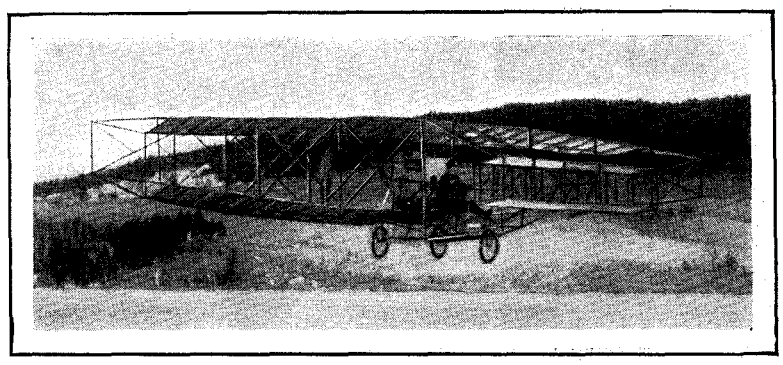


All of the illustrations with this article are used by the courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York City.

PARTIAL LENGTHWISE VIEW OF THE "SILVER DART."

THE SECRET OF FACIAL EXPRESSION

IN an interesting article on "The Scientific and Artistic Study of Facial Mimicry," contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) by Dr. Nathalie Fedoroff, the author traces the history of



THE "SILVER DART" IN FLIGHT.

the study of expression and states her conclusion that facial movements may be brought entirely under the control of the will, so that not only may an actor imitate emotion exactly, but faults of expression may be corrected by those who have the necessary patience and application. We read:

"The face is like a book on which are printed, more or less temporarily, the feelings that agitate our minds, the thoughts that pass through our heads or dwell within us, the passions that lead us. Merely to glance at a person, merely to examine his features, gives us information, rarely deceitful, about his mental state; we thus judge of his intelligence, his good-will, his moral qualities. We are all physiognomists in different degrees; that is to say, we are capable of forming an opinion of our fellows before we have exchanged with them the slightest word. . . . . .

"On what does this marvelous faculty of facial expression depend? On very simple phenomena, which only anatomy and physiology are able to explain; they are caused, in fact, by the working of the nerves and muscles. The latter act and contract under the influence of the orders transmitted by the former from the brain. In the last analysis, it is therefore the brain, the seat of the mind and intellectual faculties, which holds under its immediate control the play of the facial muscles, that is to say, of the physiognomy. We may thus understand, without other preliminary examination, the close relationship between this latter and the divers impressions received by the nerve centers.

"The child, before he knows our language and is able himself to articulate a single word, understands very well the facial movements, which, in spite of ourselves, accompany our conversation. This fact is interesting from more than one standpoint; it makes us think that facial expression was the sole means of communication between primitive men, before the invention of language; our present facial movement, whose rôle is of course secondary, compared with that of articulate speech, is thus only the survival of an ancient stage . . . which is reproduced in every child before he is able to talk. . . . . .

"Expression is determined by the play of the facial muscles . . . which constitute a very special system. They are small, flat, and are attached to the skin, which is displaced by their contraction, sliding, changing its surface, folding or wrinkling in one place and smoothing out in another. Such changes, momentary tho they may be, modify the expression deeply. The ingenious

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

investigations of Duchenne, of Boulogne, give us information regarding the physiologic mechanism of these modifications. . . . His method, then new to science, consisted in provoking the contraction of various muscles separately by exciting them electrically, and then photographing the resulting expression. . . . . .

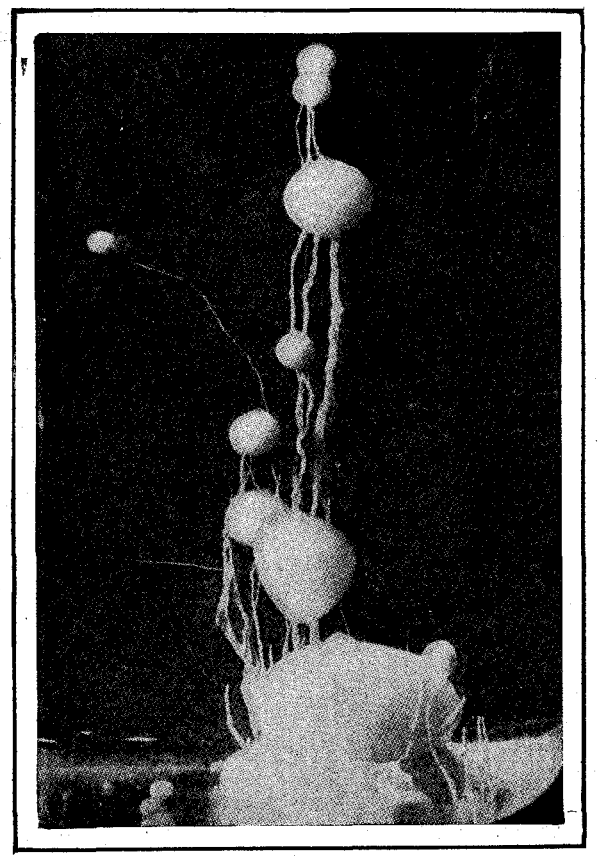
"Every expression—attention, astonishment, reflection, laughter, grief, anger, good-will, malice, etc.—is thus found to be determined by the play of special muscles. Most often, the contraction of a single muscle is sufficient to express a state of mind, a feeling, an emotion, or a passion; it is not necessary to modify all the features to give to the face the appearance of grief, gaiety, attention, etc. Each of these sentiments or psychologic states is painted on the visage by a slight modification of the eye or the lip alone. Each expression has its note—exact, precise, unique, produced by a single local modification, which seems to be reflected over the whole physiognomy.

"Experience shows that grief is exprest chiefly by a special muscle that raises and wrinkles the eyebrow; to these displacements seem to be added changes in the lower part of the face, but this is only apparent. On certain photographs in Duchenne's atlas, which express grief, the mouth would appear to be contracted as well as the eyebrow, but if the upper part of the face be covered it will be seen that the mouth is in perfect rest. This optical illustration is comparable to that obtained in the simultaneous contrast of colors . . . the neighborhood of a region modified by an expression of any kind seems to give another aspect to the whole physiognomy."

Duchenne, we are told, remained quite unknown, even in France, until Darwin published his remarkable work on "The Expression of Emotion in Man and Animals," taking Duchenne's work as a basis. Duchenne had shown how the face expresses grief; Darwin sought to ascertain *why*—the reason for the phenomenon. He concluded that movements of expression on the face are gestures corresponding to the accomplishment of certain functions of use to the organism. A third step was taken by José Frappa, a French artist, in his book on "Human Physiognomy," where he analyzes very closely the modifications undergone by the face under the influence of sensations and passions, relying on observation of the countenance in a state of mobility. Says the writer:

"Frappa insists on the fact that our muscles of expression may become absolutely dependent on our will, and that it is possible to simulate with exactness all the expressive varieties of gaiety, sadness, indignation, good-will, or tenderness. Duchenne, on the contrary, held that one could not simulate laughter, for instance, with perfect exactness."

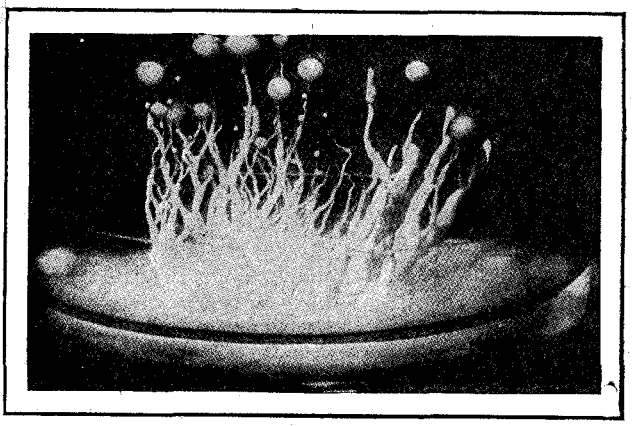
Dr. Fedoroff is of Frappa's opinion and she tells us, therefore, that faults of expression, pronunciation, movement, etc., are easy to cure, provided one will give to the matter the necessary amount of attention and work.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



SPHERE-LIKE TERMINALS OF THE GROWTH.

CHEMICAL IMITATIONS OF PLANT GROWTH

THE interest in chemical experiments resulting in forms resembling plants has usually manifested itself in a wrong direction. As is often the case, the most obvious and striking thing in a phenomenon is not the most valuable. The interesting



A PLANT-LIKE CHEMICAL GROWTH ENDING IN SPHERES.

thing about these chemical forms is, not that they resemble vegetation, which is only an accidental circumstance, but that they throw light on many of the processes of solution, which appear to be the same, both in action and results, in living and non-living bodies. The formation of these "growths" depends on what is known as osmotic pressure, or the force with which solutions press against permeable membranes in contact with them. The bearing of this on the phenomena is discust in an article contributed to *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, June). The writer quotes Mr. W. C. D. Whetham as saying in a recent book that while "the whole question of solution and its attendant phenomena may appear of small account" to the inexperienced—

"Yet the study of these phenomena and the unraveling of their intricate connections are of fundamental importance. . . . More and more the reactions of inorganic substances, whether liquid or solid, are referred to their properties in a state of solution, while every process of life to be examined by the biologist seems capable of interpretation only through attention to the conditions thereby involved. Moreover, most chemical actions, especially those examined easily in the laboratory, occur between substances one or more of which are actually in the liquid state; while the application of physical conceptions to the problems of living matter chiefly depends on the knowledge we possess of the physics and chemistry for ordinary solutions."

Some curious and interesting results which have followed from the study of the interplay of solutions appear in photographs made in the laboratory of Professor Leduc, of Nantes, France, some of which have already been reproduced in these columns. Those given herewith were sent to the paper named above by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, who is quoted as follows regarding them:

"Professor Leduc having introduced a drop of sugar solution containing traces of potassium ferrocyanid into a dilute copper-sulfate solution, found, as Traube had found, that the drop of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sugar solution covered itself with a copper-ferrocyanid membrane, pervious to water but impervious to sugar. Physical conditions similar to those in a naturally germinating cell, within which there is high osmotic pressure and strong cohesion, were thus obtained, the contact of the potassium ferrocyanid with the copper sulfate producing a semipervious sheath. Under the influence of the difference in osmotic pressure between the drop and the liquid into which it is immersed, the water would percolate through the surrounding membrane which the sugar was unable to traverse. The cell would thus grow on, while, after the lapse of some minutes, from some point of its surface would spring up a bud. This would be surrounded immediately by a copper-ferrocyanid membrane. On the top of this bud would be produced another bud, and on this a third one, and so on, each bud constituting a cell, all of which would arrange themselves slowly in a continuous row, forming a hollow rod, the length of which would exceed by more than ten times the diameter of the original cell, of which the others were offsprings. The artificial cells absorbed from the surrounding medium the substance required for their growth, and thus produced the bulky growths exhibited.

"A droplet would sometimes be projected in the course of the experiment, being entirely detached from the original drop, in order afterward to grow on and give off buds and growing rods, which finally produced a form similar to the original one. At the recent exhibition of the French Physical Society, Professor Leduc showed a number of examples of the way in which the diffusion of solutions could be made to assume not only plant forms, but decorative patterns.

"The following particulars will enable any one to obtain similar figures of diffusion: On a glass plate are poured out 5 cubic centimeters of a 10-per-cent. gelatin solution to which has been added a drop of a saturated solution of different composition (preferably ammonium chlorid, bromid, or iodid). On the gelatin thus prepared are arranged symmetrically some drops of various solutions, such as calcium nitrate, silver nitrate, potassium citrate. If this plate be allowed to rest on a horizontal surface the liquid drops are seen to diffuse gradually, generating the most surprizing effects of form and color. Care should be taken to protect the plate when drying against any shock; the picture is eventually glued on pasteboard, like a photographic print, in order to be used in practise as decorative pattern. Certain substances will produce by their diffusion lines of equal distance—alternately transparent and opaque—the thickness of which varies from some tenths to less than $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a millimeter. If their thickness is intermediary between $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{1000}$ millimeters, the patterns are full of networks of lines, and rectilinear or circular gratings, giving the most splendidly colored diffraction spectra, are easily obtained."

MAJOR C. S. RICHE,
United States Engineer in charge of upper Mississippi improvement work.

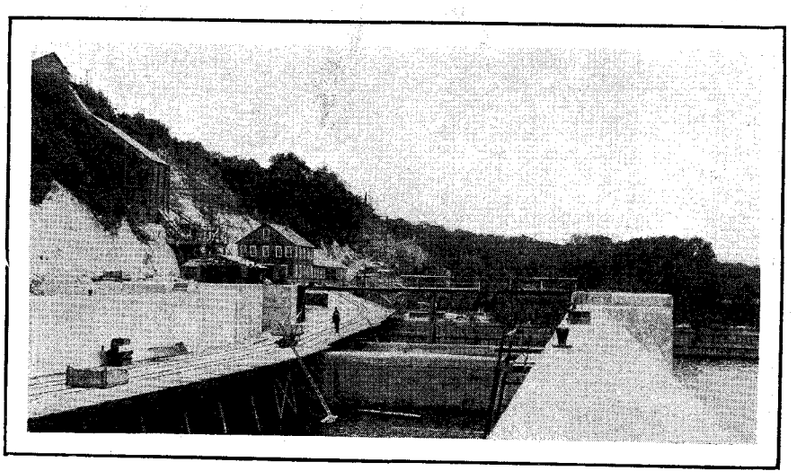
POWER FROM RIVER-IMPROVEMENT

THE unusual sight may soon be witnessed of huge turbines rotated by the water of the Mississippi passing from the upper to the lower level of a great lock built originally by the United States Government for quite another purpose. The dam is one of two erected to improve navigation on the Mississippi just above St. Paul, but an exhaustive investigation just completed by a commission of government engineers, acting with local officers, city officials of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and prominent business men, has demonstrated that 15,000 horse-power of electrical energy can be developed there by the expenditure of an additional $250,000. We quote from a circular sent out by the Consolidated Publicity Bureau of St. Paul, which says:

"The Government makes the unusual proposition that it will permit the use of power at the lock, provided the two cities or other interests will bear the additional cost. That the power will be used is already settled. Whether it will be used by a private power company, or used jointly by the State of Minnesota and the two adjacent cities, is a question which will be determined by a joint commission composed of three men named by Governor Johnson and three by each of the two mayors.

"The Government has completed one lock and dam, and party completed the second, or lower of the two. To develop the power the second dam must be raised 15 feet, utilizing present foundations and the work already completed. This will provide a 30-foot dam, raising a large head of water and developing enormous power. The State is already interested and wishes a part of the power for use at the State University near the State Agricultural School, which is one of the largest in the United States, and the State fair grounds. The Government requires 1,000 horse-power, and the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis have need of the balance.

"The Government's proposition, while it does not establish a precedent, is unusual and the proposed improvement will be the first of its kind in the Northwestern United States. The investigations prove that the power can be developed at exceptionally low cost. The most important problems now to be faced are the division of the expenses and the division of power to be developed as between the Government, State, and the cities. The partnership in power, while novel, has been proven feasible. The power plant when built will be only a short distance from Fort Snelling, an immense military post, and convenient both to the State institutions and to St. Paul and Minneapolis. . . . The report of the joint commission will be made to the board of engineers, after which the project will be referred to Washington. Legislation will be required before St. Paul and Minneapolis will be ableto participate in the cost."



THE LOWER LOCK AT ST. PAUL.
Which it is proposed to raise 15 feet to supply 15,000 horse-power of electrical energy.

"PIPE-LINE connections have been completed by which it is possible to pipe oil from the Oklahoma wells to New York harbor," says *The American Machinist* (New York, June 17). "Oil has been started on the long journey of 1,500 miles. This is the longest pipeline in existence in the United States, and indeed in the world. It is not probable that much oil from the Mid-continent district will be brought to the seaboard at present, and the completion of the line seems to be more in the nature of a provision for the future, or for emergencies which may arise. Oklahoma has the most active oil-fed in the country at present; moreover, its production is increasing, while that of Pennsylvania and West Virginia is decreasing. It may not be long before the western wells will be called upon to supply the seaboard and export demand."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IN DEFENSE OF CALVIN

THAT the teachings of Calvin are not paramount in the religious thinking at the fourth centenary of his birth is recognized by the generality of the religious press. The tendency of our age, observes a writer in *The Christian Intelligencer* (Ref. Ch., New York), is to discredit the old and welcome the new. There are not lacking, however, defenders of the sage of Geneva, who contradict the current impeachments that he lacked the softer graces, that he was narrow and illiberal, that he scorned beauty and taught asceticism, that he burned Servetus and yoked the human race with a monstrous doctrine of "election." These charges are met by the Rev. Hector Hall, D.D., who categorically answers them in the New York *Observer* (Pres.). It is at once admitted by the writer that "the softer graces are inconspicuous in his writings," but—

JOHN CALVIN,
Whose fourth centenary is celebrated at Geneva on July 10.

"He was the trusted and admired companion and counselor of the noblest, bravest, best spirits of his time, and was by them ranked as their beloved leader. Now, to be judged by his contemporaries, who best knew him, as in learning and piety and good works the most learned and pious and loving, as also the most heroic, man of his age and generation, is surely as much as can be fairly expected of any man. No man, even among ourselves, can ever be much more than the greatest and best man of his own day; and it is not yet given to any man to be impeccable."

It will even be difficult to sustain the charge that he was narrow and illiberal in his theology, declares the writer, saying:

"Often, for the care of all the churches was laid upon his heart, he was heard counseling and exhorting his over-zealous brethren not to press to an issue small matters of Church order and government, not to produce discussion and division on non-essentials in ritual even where doctrine was involved. He severely rebuked the preacher of Sauve for creating a scandal by his reformatory excesses: 'We speak of the foolish deed which was performed at Suave in burning idols and pulling down a cross. We are very much surprized at such temerity in a man whose duty it was to moderate and restrain others.' With not less severity he reproved the English refugees at Frankfort for stirring up contentions over mere matters of forms and ceremonies."

His writings, it is urged, even testify to the contrary of the charge that "he frowned on the small enjoyments and pleasures of life." Dr. Hall supports his contention in this wise:

"Take, for example, this from his 'Chapter on Christian Liberty' in the 'Institutes': 'Ivory and gold, and riches of all kinds, are certain blessings of divine Providence, not only permitted, but expressly designed for the use of man; nor are we anywhere prohibited to laugh, or to be satisfied with food, or to annex new possessions to those already enjoyed by ourselves or by our ancestors, or to be delighted with musical harmony, or to drink wine.'

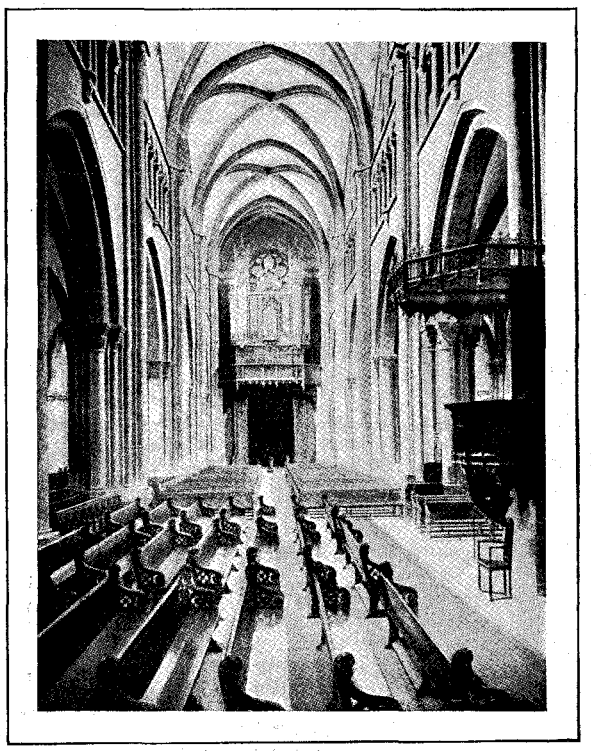
"A lover of music, he introduced song into the order of public worship, and engaged a music-master to train choirs of children in the city. With the sound judgment characteristic of him he declared a principle which it were well that our choruses and congregations should thoughtfully consider: 'We must at all times take heed lest the ear should be more attentive to the harmony of the sound than the soul to the hidden meaning of the words.'

"It has been complained to his discredit that he had no eye for the beauty and majesty of nature. [In] Geneva, with its beautiful lake margined around with gardens of vines, with a magnificent guardianship on every side of mountain heights, Mont Blanc the monarch of all, Calvin lived for twenty-five years in a home where from the window of his study he could look out on the glorious assemblage every day of his life. Yet, tho he wrote more books and more letters than any man of his time, he appears never to have made any reference to his matchless surroundings of beauty and grandeur. Mont Blanc he not so much as once mentions. And for that he has been reproached. But it is not a fact that men who are fleeing for their lives make occasional halts to admire the scenery, or who are in daily apprehension of the assassin write descriptive pieces for their amusement. Calvin lived under the constant threat of his sanguinary enemies. Besides, his days and hours were incessantly filled with manifold pressing cares, more perhaps than ever fell to the lot of any other man. He had no time save for love and duty for all the churches. But it was he, John Calvin, who made it possible for those majestic scenes to be haunted and admired in all the centuries since. This third charge is thus disposed of."

The most merciless of all the charges, we are told, is that Calvin taught the "decretum horribile"—the doctrine of election. Calvin, it is admitted, believed in election as applying to infants as well as adults, but he did not believe that baptism was indispensable to salvation—a teaching still profest in both Catholic and some Protestant churches. We read:

"From the Book of Common Order, sometimes called Knox's Liturgy, of date 1556, Geneva: 'Yet is not his outward act of Baptism of such necessity that the lack thereof should be hurtful to their (the children's) salvation.'

"From the Second Scots' Confession, 1580, Edinburgh: 'In special, we detest and refuse the usurped authority of that Roman

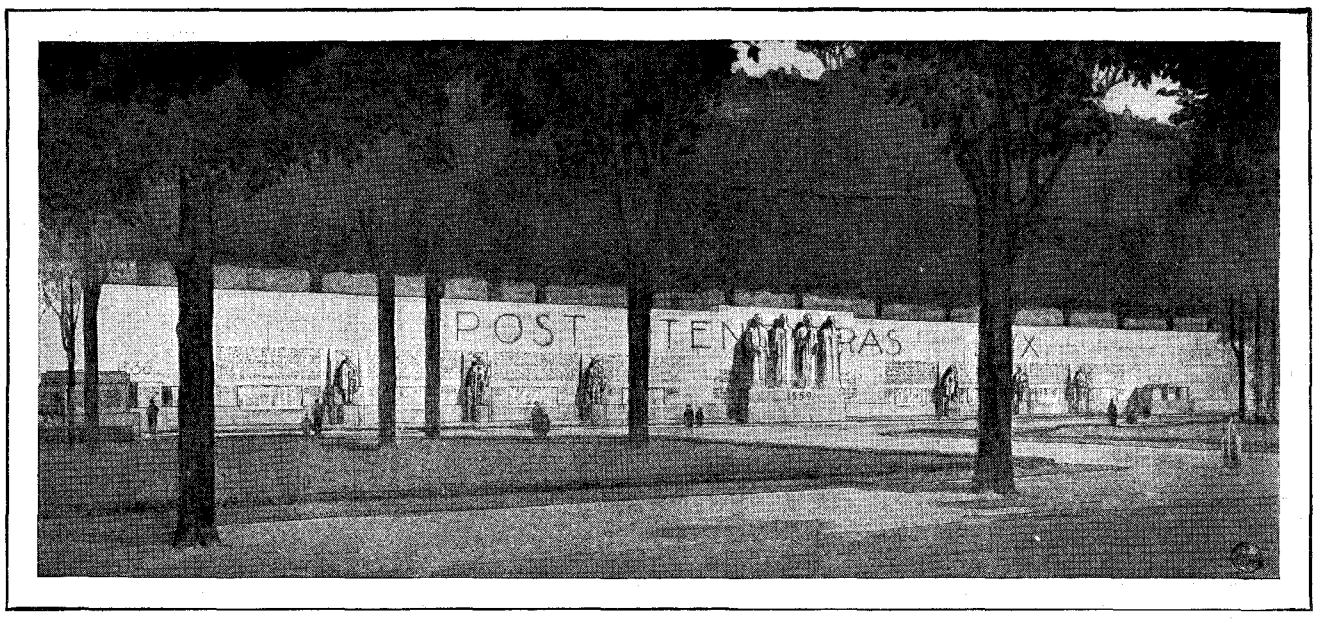


CALVIN'S PULPIT AT GENEVA.

Antichrist . . . his cruel judgment against infants departing without the sacrament, his absolute necessity of baptism.'

"From the Confession of Faith, 1647, London: 'Grace and salvation are not so inseparably annexed unto it (baptism) as that no

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MONUMENT AT GENEVA TO THE FRENCH REFORMERS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The inscriptions and sculptures of bas relief on the granite wall recall the memorable events of the Calvinistic Reformation. The central statues are of Calvin, Farel, Beza and Knox. Other figures seen along the wall are William The Silent, Cromwell, Coligny, one or two founders of New England, one of the Reformers of Hungary, and Frederick William of Brandenburg. The cornerstone has just been laid.

person can be regenerated or saved without it, or that all that are baptized are undoubtedly regenerated.'

"The first of these creeds was drawn up under the direct auspices of Calvin, and the two others represent the school of which he was the leader, and they prove distinctly that Geneva was a kinder mother of children than either Rome or Canterbury, or than either Edinburgh or New York when they so far forget themselves as to forsake their Calvinistic faith."

For the defense of Calvin as an educator Dr. Hall quotes the words of the historian Bancroft to this effect:

"Reprobating and lamenting his adhesion to the cruel doctrine which all Christendom had for centuries implicitly received, we may, as republicans, remember that Calvin was not only the founder of a sect, but foremost among the most efficient of modern republican legislators. More truly benevolent to the human race than Solon, more self-denying than Lycurgus, the genius of Calvin infused enduring elements into the institutions of Geneva, and made it for the modern world the impregnable fortress of popular liberty, the fertile seed-plot of democracy.

"We boast of our common schools; Calvin was the father of popular education, the inventor of the system of free schools. We are proud of the free States that fringe the Atlantic. The pilgrims of Plymouth were Calvinists; the best influence in South Carolina came from the Calvinists of France; William Penn was the disciple of the Huguenots; the ships from Holland that first brought colonists to Manhattan were filled with Calvinists. He who will not honor the memory and respect the influence of Calvin knows but little of the origin of American liberty."

Upon which Dr. Hall concludes:

"It is not usual with us to identify our eminent men with that which was least or which was less creditable in their lives, but with that which was noblest and most bounteous. No one would deem the warts on his face the most significant matter to mention in speaking of Cromwell, or that his unhappy marriages were the most distinguishing achievement of him who wrote the 'Defense of the People of England' and 'Paradise Lost,' or that the occasional use of language that now no gentleman would use was the most memorable trait of the Father of his Country. Why, then, in silence allow the enemy—whether Libertine, Unitarian, or Laodicean, to identify Calvin with Servetus or with the 'decretum horribile' without informing the uninstructed mind or silencing the scurrilous tongue, by yourself identifying that great man with our republican institutions, with our common free schools, with liberty of conscience, with Bible circulation, with the rise and progress of modern literature, with the nobility of man, with all that has made the greatest nations of the earth great, and which has enabled them until this day to maintain their superior greatness over all the other nations which did not welcome John Calvin?"

RICH CHURCHGOERS

AMONG the sins of the plutocrats it seems that non-churchgoing can not hold a place. This is discovered at least to the satisfaction of *The Home Herald* (Chicago) which was spurred to an investigation by the pessimistic declaration of "a preacher of one of our large city churches" that not fifty of this city's rich men could be found attending church. *The Home Herald* took up the challenge and addrest a number of prominent clergymen. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in one of the last letters he ever wrote, asserted that he didn't know many rich men, but "as it happens all that I do know, have been very regular attendants at church." Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. MacArthur, of New York, supported in the main this assertion, the former writing:

"Almost all of those who, in this city, are phenomenally wealthy and whose names are widely known—such as Rockefeller, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Morgans, and the Kennedys—and I might add the names of several representative families such as the Dodges, the Jameses, the Jesups, the Hartleys, and the Stokeses—three or four of whom are recently deceased—who not only attend church but are contributors to the maintenance of the church."

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, writes: "The strongest men in this city financially and socially are in the churches." Dr. Charles S. Mills, of St. Louis, finds in his congregation "a number of men of large wealth in positions of leadership in St. Louis." Dr. Dewey, of Minneapolis, says: "Yesterday two of the richest men in this community, engaged in a business of world-wide scope, were in my congregation, and they are habitual and active attendants at divine services."

The Rev. Dr. R. J. Burdette, of Los Angeles, seems to find rich men enough, but thinks they have forgotten their pocket-books. He writes:

"The impressions vary according to circumstances. When I look down at the two or three thousand people in my congregation, and see how they are drest, and especially contemplate the display of up-to-date hats, I think I am preaching to a congregation of millionaires. When the collection-basket comes back I have the impression I have been preaching a charity sermon at the county almshouse."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A PROBLEM FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

AN issue confronts the Y. M. C. A. in this country which, some think, can not long be evaded. Can the Association retain the "evangelical test" upon which it was founded and yet continue the social and educational work which has so greatly developed within its boundaries in recent years? To-day, asserts the Chicago *Interior*, "the Association in the great American cities draws a considerable—and apparently essential—portion of its required funds from donors by whose sentiments and opinions it professes itself unwilling to be influenced at all." When the Association began, it is pointed out, its one purpose was "to persuade young men to receive spiritual salvation through Jesus Christ," and to secure the perpetuation of that object the so-called "evangelical test" was adopted "by the application of which it was expected that the Association would hold spiritual salvation to the forefront." But the method failed, says this writer:

"The sociological turn in religious thought and activity coming at the same moment with the upleap of crowded American cities, forced on the attention of Association leaders the need of providing centers where young men might be drawn together socially away from temptations of saloons and dens of vice.

"The Young Men's Christian Association therefore in a brief space underwent a great transformation, expanding from an agency mainly evangelistic to an agency predominantly social.

"The men who felt this need and effected this change did not for a moment believe that they were doing anything which would throw into the background the primitive soul-saving purpose of the Association. Instead they expected very decidedly that young men brought into the Association by its social appeal would be thereby all the more readily affected for personal faith in Jesus.

"And this anticipated result would doubtless be completely realized except for the intervention of a second factor not foreseen even by the wisest statesmen of the movement—the enormous financial demands falling on the Association by reason of rapidly expanding patronage of its social features.

"Its athletic and educational privileges grew of a sudden so vastly popular with young men that the Association everywhere found itself obliged to erect more commodious buildings.

"And the cost of those larger buildings in every case proved greater than the Association could reasonably hope to raise from donors who came within the 'evangelical test.' So likewise the increased expense of maintaining this greater equipment exceeded any probable income from orthodox-church people."

In this dilemma the city Associations have been compelled to ask money from men out of sympathy with those ideas of men's needs and Christ's saving power on which the Association was at the beginning founded. Says this writer:

"And in order to get money from such men—Romanists, Jews, ethical culturists, infidels, and indifferents—the Association has been obliged to put forward its social usefulness as its plea, and hold back the original ultimate purpose of those social activities—the persuasion of men to individual trust in a saving Christ.

"Indeed, there are probably few cities where Unitarians, Romanists, and Hebrews are not explicitly promised by Association agents that the Association's opportunities of influence shall not be used in any degree to affect the religious conceptions of young men coming from families of these respective faiths.

"Undoubtedly many Associations still hope to keep up a stout evangelical emphasis for the evangelical portion of their membership; certainly many secretaries struggle gallantly to that end.

"But in the long run the effort will fail. The Association must 'make good' on its implied contract to furnish the community with a social center for all its young men of all creeds. And while traditional connection with the evangelical churches will require continued maintenance of a 'religious department,' it will be necessary to reduce it to a position which non-evangelicals will consider negligible and innocuous."

It is perfectly comprehensible, says the writer in conclusion, "that good and faithful servants of Jesus Christ might creditably maintain for his sake an institution of social religion contributing to the kingdom of God through humanitarian influences," but in case the Association should deliberately decide to become such an institution, it ought, so this writer thinks, "to confess the fact openly by abolishing the 'evangelical test' and so set itself unequivocally on social ground."

HADLEY IN REPLY TO MCFAUL

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S reply to Bishop McFaul's criticism of Yale and other large non-Catholic colleges (which we quoted last week) is, briefly, that no reply is needed. The Bishop, it will be recalled, said that our larger colleges are "undermining faith and teaching immorality." This belief was founded on a magazine article which has made some stir by quoting fragmentary utterances of various college professors that seemed unorthodox. As the larger colleges took no notice of this article, the Bishop took their silence as an admission of guilt, and charged them with having skeptics and agnostics in their faculties. President Hadley leaves the Bishop to be dealt with by his own brethren. He says, as quoted in a New-York paper:

"So far as my experience goes the Catholic clergy of America are exceedingly careful not to utter false charges on the basis of reports which they have been unable to verify. If there has been a departure from this wise tradition I am sure that it represents the momentary inadvertence of error in an individual, and that matters will be more effectively righted by fellow members of his own Church and his profession than by anything like a public controversy."

The Bishop, however, was not mollified by the statement, which he took as an evasion of the points at issue, so President Hadley became a little more specific in a later utterance, which we find quoted in the New York *World*:

"Catholic clergymen are generally too bright and broadly educated to initiate offensive campaigns against institutions about which they know nothing. Bishop McFaul admits, according to *The World*, that he had never had any first-hand knowledge of existing conditions at Yale or any other university in the country. It is certainly an amazing admission in the light of his championing this attack on these institutions. It means, in plain, unadorned language, that Bishop McFaul is condemning our universities because some writer in a popular-priced magazine has written some sort of an article alleging certain statements to be facts.

"In or out of the clergy, I don't know that I have ever heard of a reasonable, well-balanced man making such sweeping charges on such decidedly second-hand evidences."

The Yale president is surprized that Bishop McFaul should take the indifference of the colleges to sensational attack as a confession of guilt. He remarks:

"Does it not seem strange that Bishop McFaul does not take a view of the situation he imagines this article actually created—a view that his knowledge of our modern civilization would seem to be the only one a thinking man could take? Since when has it been the custom for the accused to prove his innocence? Has not the burden of proof always rested on the prosecution?

"Yet Bishop McFaul would have me hasten to refute an article appearing in a magazine I never see, written by a man I never heard of as an authority on this or any other subject. Because I have failed so to do the Bishop therefore arrives at the conclusion that my silence is condemnatory and the article based on facts.

"I think all I need say is to be found in my dictated statement: his brethren in the Roman-Catholic Church can deal with Bishop McFaul to much better purpose than I. And I will have no doubt the error of his ways will shortly be pointed out to him by his brother prelates who he will know are not actuated by any such motives as self-defense, which he very surely would imagine would be influencing me should I take up the cudgels in the defense of this institution."

President Wilson, of Princeton, is reported to have declined to make any comment on the situation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEXT AFTER HAWTHORNE

WHO may stand next after Hawthorne as the literary interpreter of the spirit of New England? The Boston *Transcript* gives the place to Sarah Orne Jewett, who died on June 24 at South Berwick, Me. Another Massachusetts journal, the Springfield *Republican*, does not place her so high, saying that "she was not the greatest of the group of our New-England genre painters (which includes Mrs. Stowe, Rose Terry Cooke, Mary Wilkins Freeman, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, among others), but she must be characterized as the polished artist among them—one who clothed the tale of New-England life, homely and intimate in its details, with the beautiful grace of the essayist." Both journals agree on the special distinction of her style, the *Transcript* speaking of her in a regretful tone as one representing "the tender grace of a day that is dead." Upon this point of what contemporary literature misses of an earlier felicity the *Transcript* quotes a foreign observer to this effect:

"One who clothed the tale of New England life with the beautiful grace of the essayist."

"One of the leading English critics writing the other day of some recent American fiction remarked that 'the American novelist of the newer order seems to write, as the American young woman talks, at the top of her voice.' He went on to say that 'the literary ideals of Hawthorne are evidently obsolete; even those of Mr. Henry James and those of Mr. W. D. Howells are contemned or forgotten.' In their place are come, at the demand for 'snap' and 'go,' the 'epigrammatic,' staccato style of a 'tense' struggle, aiming (as this critic points out, in vain) 'to galvanize inert matter to a semblance of vigor and gaiety,' by employing 'freakishness, irreverence, slang, and grievous maltreatment of language.' Sarah Orne Jewett could never compete with the 'best sellers' of the day on any such terms as the sacrifice of her personal dignity or her genuineness of feeling, in short, her literary conscience and self-respect as an artist in supplying to magazine editors the sort of by-product necessary to their business."

Miss Jewett, it is said, was long ago "recognized in the best English literary criticism." From still another source the *Transcript* writer presents an estimate of her qualities.

"The genuineness of a notable 'appreciation' of Miss Jewett in the London *Academy* of a few years since is attested by the mingling of bits of criticism with its laudations, as for instance: 'We feel that a certain faint charm is struggling unavailingly with an artistic method too monotonous'—which is surely the remark of an expert and competent, as well as candid critic. But the same writer goes on to speak of the 'peculiar spirituality which her work exhales—a spirituality inseparable from her unerring perception of her country people's native outlook and instinctive attitude to life and the exquisite sense of humor interpenetrating this spiritual gravity.' This *Academy* critic of half a dozen years ago appears to have sensed in advance the drawing on of the phases deplored by the critic first cited, the magazines' semi-journalistic and standard manufactured article of fiction, from all competition with which Miss Jewett quietly withdrew: 'Almost anybody can produce an arbitrary, concocted picture of life in which every line is a little false, and every tone is exaggerated. Such pictures of life are often as plausibly interesting as the scenes of a spirited panorama. They serve their purpose. But in relation to the rare art which synthesizes for us the living delicacy of nature they are what most modern popular fiction is to the poetic realism of "The Country of the Pointed Firs."'"

The special motive underlying her work, we are told by the *Republican*, is a desire to make city people understand and appreciate the people of the country. When she began to write, city people and country people, she once said, "were a little suspicious of each other, and more than that, the only New-Englander generally recognized in literature was the caricatured Yankee." She tried to write about people of rustic life just as they were, and twenty years ago the field was practically unworked. Her career is thus outlined in the *Transcript*:

"Miss Jewett was the daughter of Dr. Theodore H. and Caroline F. (Perry) Jewett. She was educated at Berwick Academy and early gave evidence of that ability in the literary line which for the rest of her life engaged her constant attention. Her father, besides being a physician, was professor in the medical department of Bowdoin College. The daughter was in the habit of accompanying him on his round of calls, and listening to the conversations in the households that he visited. He was a learned man and the friendly chats were on a wide range of subjects; and from these chats Miss Jewett gathered material which she used to good advantage in her literary work afterward. Her first contribution to literature was 'Deephaven' which was published in *The Atlantic Monthly* before Miss Jewett was twenty years old.

"From that time Miss Jewett was accustomed to issue a volume about once a year, among which are 'Play Days,' published in 1878; 'Old Friends and New,' in 1879; 'Country By-Ways,' in 1881; 'The Mate of the Daylight and Friends Ashore,' in 1883; and successively 'A Country Doctor,' 'A Marsh Island,' 'A White Heron and Other Stories,' 'The Story of the Normans' (Story of Nations series), 'The King of Folly Island and Other People,' 'Betty Leicester—A Story for Girls,' 'Strangers and Wayfarers,' 'A Native of Winby and Other Tales,' 'The Life of Nancy,' 'The Country of the Pointed Firs,' 'Betty Leicester's English Christmas,' 'The Queen's Twins,' and 'The Tory Lover.' Miss Jewett had also contributed largely to magazines. She was an extensive traveler throughout the United States, Europe, and the West Indies. She was a member of the Mayflower Club of Boston and the Lyceum Club of London, England."

AN AMERICAN OPERA FOR BERLIN

IT may be that we shall import our American operas as well as our American operatic stars from Europe. While our opera companies are coquetting with American works and pursuing a Fabian policy, Germany at least has had the courage of its conviction. It is definitely announced that the Berlin Royal Opera will next season produce Arthur Nevin's Indian opera "Poïa." The Pittsburg *Sunday Post* asserts that "this will be the first serious American opera produced in Berlin and the first recognition of importance given by musical Europe to America." The work, which is based upon the legendary lore of the Blackfeet Indian tribe, represents the combined efforts of three young Americans. Mr. Nevin was shown the possibilities of an Indian opera by Mr. Walter McClintock, an enthusiastic ethnologist whose comprehensive history of folk-lore and legends of the Blackfeet tribe is about to be published. Together they visited the reservations and absorbed first-hand the material needed for the operatic work. Many of the lyrics are ancient songs of the tribe. The libretto was put into literary form by Mr. Randolph Hartley. This is the story of the opera as given by *The Sunday Post*:

"*Poïa*, whose name the Indians pronounce Poy-ee-ah, with the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

accent on the second syllable, is a young Blackfoot of humble origin, scorned by the tribe on account of a mystery surrrounding his birth and ridiculed because of a strange scar which disfigures him. He is deeply and apparently hopelessly in love with *Natoya*, most beautiful woman of the tribe and daughter of a prominent chief. *Natoya* loves *Sumatsi*, a noted warrior and hunter, but an evil man, and in order to be rid of *Poïa* she tells him she will not accept him as her lover unless he removes the scar.

"*Poïa* is told by *Nenahu*, a medicine woman, that the Sun-God placed the scar on his face and he only can remove it. The scene closes with *Poïa* starting on his journey to the home of the Sun-God.

"In the second act *Poïa* is seen at daybreak in a deep forest among the mountains after enduring many hardships. He is exhausted and disheartened when he sees the sunrise, and, falling on his knees, he sees the *Sun-God* in his court surrounded by his followers. *Poïa* remains in the *Sun-God's* court and wins favor by saving the life of *Morning-Star*, the god's only son. The *Sun-God* removes the scar from *Poïa's* face and sends him to earth to pardon the Blackfeet for their sins and to instruct them in the worship of the sun, moon, and morning-star. Showing him the Milky Way, or, as the Indians call it, the Wolf Trail, *Morning-Star* takes *Poïa* to earth, giving him a magic flute and teaching him a wonderful love-song that enables him to win any maiden he loves.

"Act three shows the Blackfeet during *Poïa's* absence. Misfortune fell on the people, and, camped near the mountains in the late spring, which the Blackfeet call the Moon of Flowers, they blame *Natoya* for their troubles. During a long scene between *Natoya* and *Sumatsi*, *Poïa's* magic love-song is heard and the maiden immediately loves the singer and hates *Sumatsi*. The returned traveler is welcomed by the tribe as a great prophet, but *Sumatsi* in a jealous rage attempts to kill *Poïa*. *Natoya* receives her death wound shielding the prophet. The heavens opening, the *Sun-God* appears, strikes down *Sumatsi* with a bright shaft of light and calls the lovers to the sky. Bearing the dying *Natoya* in his arms, *Poïa* mounts upward and disappears forever from the Blackfeet."

ARTHUR NEVIN,
Whose opera "Poïa," dealing with what is really the Christ legend of the Blackfeet Indians, is to be produced in Berlin.

A Berlin dispatch to the New York *Times* observes that "American composers hitherto have not been taken very seriously in Germany. Their productive genius has been considered to be limited to ragtime and marches. 'Poïa' promises to result in a revision of the Teuton critics' views." Further:

"Herr von Hulsen, the Kaiser's operatic impresario, has been looking into 'Poïa' for the last year, and finally convinced himself of its high artistic merit. He is particularly enthusiastic over the scenic possibilities of the Indian theme, and promises to give the opera a lavish stage dress.

WALTER M'CLINTOCK,
Whose ethnological studies among the Indians furnished Arthur Nevin with a basis for his opera.

"The news that 'Poïa' has been accepted for production at the Royal Opera is not yet public in Berlin. When it is there will undoubtedly be a fresh howl about the American invasion. A cartoonist in *Simplicissimus* had a prophetic vision of 'Poïa' a few months ago when, by way of poking fun at the growing number of Yankee singers on the German operatic stage, he produced a picture showing an orchestra, principals, and chorus, garbed as Comanche Indians, while the conductor is beating time with a tomahawk."

KIPLING'S PLUNGE—The high esteem from which Kipling has fallen in many minds is brought to the fore by his latest poem, "The City of Brass." "If he must be a street preacher against the Asquith Government or anything else," says the New York *Sun*, "if he must howl to the reverberant heavens for more blood and steel, let him do it in prose that has the form of prose." The

RANDOLPH HARTLEY,
Who is responsible for the libretto of Arthur Nevin's opera "Poïa."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GUSTAV WOHLGEMUTH.
Kaiser Prize Judge.

DR. CORNELIUS RÜBNER.
Kaiser Prize Judge.

MAX SPICKER.
Kaiser Prize Judge.

New York *Sun* is even goaded to this revision of its earlier estimate of him:

"We swear by the 'Jungle Books.' Terence Mulvaney and his friends can never lose us. But did Mr. Kipling ever write any poetry? The 'Recessional' is the cheapest semi-religious patriotic commonplace. The 'Barrack-Room Ballads' and 'Departmental Ditties' are mighty fine in their way, but they are only excellent good music-hall warbles. As for the so much admired celebrations of machinery, they are mightily clever; but they lack the passion, the beauty, the supreme form of poetry, fit so to be called. In vain does that quivering mound of paradoxes and of sentimentalities, Mr. Gilbert Keith Chesterton, invite us to consider the poetry of letter-boxes and fire alarms, and tell us, as Mr. Charles Eliot Norton told us years before, that Mr. Kipling has seen and sung the beauty and the tragedy of things common and despised. Let it go at this for this time: Mr. Kipling's poetry at its best is a *tour de force;* at its worst, as in the 'City of Brass,' falling on us in these days of molten brass, it is an international outrage."

WINNING THE KAISER PRIZE

WHILE Americans are struggling to produce a national form of music, German-Americans are seen to hold fast to the ideals of the Fatherland. New York has lately entertained the singing-societies of this country in their twenty-second national sängerfest, and Madison Square Garden was filled daily for four days listening to the competing societies whose struggles at the climax of the series of concerts to win the Kaiser prize showed how many ways there were of rendering "Warnung vor dem Rhein" and "Altdeutsches Liebeslied," the two songs that are set for the contest. The prize, a silver statuette, was brought to the assembly by the Concordia Singing-society of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who won the prize three years ago at Newark, N. J., and who would have kept it permanently had they won it for the second time at this contest. Fate ordained differently, as the New York *Sun's* account of the award tells us:

Pictures by courtesy of "Musical America."

THE KAISER PRIZE

Won by the Kreutzer Quartet Club of Manhattan and the Junger Männerchor of Philadelphia.

"The prize will be divided from now until the sängerfest takes place three years from now in Philadelphia between the Kreutzer Quartet Club of Manhattan and the Junger Männerchor of Philadelphia. Each scored 56 points out of a possible 60—30 points for each of the songs in the contest—and therefore the Kreutzer singers will keep for a year and a half the silver statuette that the Kaiser gave in 1900 and then turn it over to the Junger Männerchor of Philadelphia for the other year and a half. . . . . .

"Concordia wouldn't have minded so much if it were not that they felt so sure of winning again this year. Since their rendition of 'Warnung vor dem Rhein' and 'Altdeutsches Liebeslied,' the two songs in the Kaiser prize contest on Tuesday night at the Garden, even some of their competitors said that the prize was theirs. To a man everybody else said so. But the judges of the contest, Gustav Wohlgemuth, who wrote the second of the prize songs; Prof. H. Meyer-Olbersleben, both from Germany; Dr. Rübner, of Columbia University, and Arthur Mees and Max Spicker, had different notions. . . . . .

"Not only did Concordia lose first place, but they did not even come next to the two singing-societies for first place. The Germania Society of Newark scored 54 points to the winner's 56. Concordia came next to Germania with 53 points, and the Arions of Baltimore were last, with 52 points."

ARTHUR MEES.
Kaiser Prize Judge.

MATTHIEU NEUMANN.
Composer of the Prize Song.

MAX MEYER-OLBERSLEBEN.
Kaiser Prize Judge.

DR. ELIOT'S "FIVE FEET OF BOOKS"

IT can not be said that Dr. Eliot's suggestion for a "five-foot shelf of books" is warmly received by a welcoming press. On the contrary, there is a rather widespread feeling of boredom that the subject must be entertained at all; but entertained it must be since the proposition to supply "the essentials of a liberal education" in this way comes from so distinguished a source. Dr. Eliot proposes to name books that will fit into a shelf five feet long, and expresses his "belief that the faithful and considerate reading of these books, with such rereadings and memorizings as individual taste may prescribe, will give any man the essentials of a liberal education even if he can devote to them but fifteen minutes a day." Thus far the literary critics have refrained from comment, but the lay press, who represent the element for which the list is designed, are openly skeptical. The Dayton *Journal* says boldly that "it can not be done." This statement of course admits of qualification, and *The Journal* follows up with these words:

"Dr. Eliot is doubtless as well qualified as any modern scholar to essay a selection of the most valuable and enduring English literature; but neither he nor any dozen of the most able scholars are competent to do it. When he has finished, he will inevitably have invited the adverse judgment of his peers in the world of letters; he will be criticized for his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sins both of omission and of commission. Possibly, as a matter of mere individual opinion, fortified by large wisdom and ripe knowledge, his work will have weight; but it will be far from conclusive. It is a parlous job which Dr. Eliot has tackled."

The same pill, tho not without sugaring, is administered by the New York *World:*

"Dr. Eliot's list will arouse interest as the most authoritative selection of the kind since Lubbock's and Frederic Harrison's, compiled a quarter of a century ago. In its completed form it will inevitably illustrate the inability of individual taste, however cultivated, to prescribe a rigid course in the world's best literature which will serve all readers."

The list of course excites interest, tho as yet it is but a partial one. It is still open to Dr. Eliot to supply any work whose omission is criticized. The books at present recommended are:

"Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin."
"Journal of John Woolman."
"Fruits of Solitude," by William Penn.
Bacon's "Essays" and "New Atlantis."
Milton's "Areopagitica" and "Tractate on Education."
Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici."
Plato's "Apology," "Phædo," and "Crito."
"Golden Sayings" of Epictetus.
"Meditations of Marcus Aurelius."
Emerson's "Essays."
Emerson's "English Traits."
The complete Poems of Milton.
Jonson's "Volpone."
Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Maids' Tragedy."
Webster's "Duchess of Malfi."
Middleton's "The Changeling."
Dryden's "All for Love."
Shelley's "Cenci."
Browning's "Blot in the 'Scutcheon."
Tennyson's "Becket."
Goethe's "Faust."
Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus."
Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations."
"Letters" of Cicero and Pliny.
Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."
Burns's "Tam O'Shanter."
Walton's "Compleat Angler" and "Lives" of Donne and Herbert.
"Autobiography of St. Augustine."
Plutarch's "Lives."
Dryden's "Æneid."
"Canterbury Tales."
"Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis.
Dante's "Divine Comedy."
Darwin's "Origin of Species."
"Arabian Nights."

The New York *Times* confesses that "with all our charity we can not deny that the list as presented seems to us most mysteriously made up." The majority of these books, it declares, "are dead, and have no relation, not historic, with modern conditions, necessities, or purposes." It would not, it confesses, have imposed on a hated enemy the task of reading either "The Canterbury Tales" or the "Compleat Angler" or of wading through all the deep waters of Milton. The Springfield *Republican* has its breath taken away by the omission of the Bible and Shakespeare, while the New York *Mail* is quite lost to patience, saying:

"Vain as chaff are all these lists of 'essential' books. No other scholar would have made the same list as Eliot's. No two scholars in the whole world would have agreed upon a list. If Eliot could put in the 'Arabian Nights' and leave out the book of Job and the tragedy of 'Hamlet,' another college president would have found a place for 'The Devil on Two Sticks' and the 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer.' If Eliot has not discovered that the political and social economy of Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' is obsolete, another great scholar can prove to his own satisfaction that Karl Marx's 'Das Kapital' is absolutely necessary to the modern man's cultivation. Where Eliot finds it easy to exclude the whole body of French literature, another mighty authority would have found it quite as easy to cut out all the Germans—or even all the English.

"Books, books—and still we have with us

> The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
> With loads of learned lumber in his head.

"No books to be had, perchance, save one or two—and we have an Abraham Lincoln; nothing but the 'Old Farmer's Almanack' available, and we have an Elihu Burritt developed from its fireside study. The human equation is insoluble in terms of literature. After all, books are good only as they express the human heart; and the record of that not all the libraries in the world could contain."

The one book of the list whose inclusion has occasioned the most surprize is the "Journal of John Woolman." To offer it "as a part of a liberal education," says the New York *Times*, "is strongly to exaggerate its value." It adds:

"Admitting all that was said about the beauty of its style, the elevation of its sentiments, and the excellence of the author's intentions, one still gravely doubts the wisdom of including in a very restricted library a book chiefly devoted to teaching the long-learned lesson that slavery is wrong. Discussion of that topic is indeed beating of dead bones, and will strike most critics as being a waste of time for a man who is to read but little and get a lot out of what he reads."

On the other hand several writers to the daily journals have strongly supported Dr. Eliot in his choice. One of these, Emma Winner Rogers, writes to the New York *Evening Post:*

"Dr. Eliot's library, on a five-foot shelf, would be well worth while, if only for calling attention to a little book, the wisdom and charm of helpfulness of which are known, perhaps, to but a limited number. It is a book to live with. William Ellery Channing pronounced it 'beyond comparison, the sweetest and purest autobiography in the language,' and Charles Lamb forestalled Dr. Eliot by saying, 'Get the writings of John Woolman by heart.'

"I came to know of Woolman's journal some eight years ago, and have been reading it ever since over and over, in part and as a whole, with a continually increasing appreciation and joy in it. With all its other excellencies, it strikes a distinctly modern note, and fits into our deepest thoughts and questionings of to-day. John Woolman had the keen sense for truth, the broad and tender sympathy with suffering humankind, and the sensitive social conscience of the highest type of twentieth-century men and women. He was a forerunner of Tolstoy and of all who, by self-surrender, recognize the brotherhood of man as the method of harmony with the divine will."

The comment excited by Dr. Eliot's list has drawn from him a few words of explanation which we reproduce from a Boston dispatch to the New York *Times* (July 2). He says:

"The list of books as mentioned is very incomplete. I expect when the task is finished to issue twenty more titles. I will try to confine the list to sixty books. When the publishers asked me to select the books for a proposition of this kind I was glad to do it, because I felt if my name as compiler of the list induced people to read the books a great educational work would have been done. My position in this matter is thoroughly understood by all who know me.

"I do not consider that my course in acting as editor could be considered as lending my name or what prestige I might have for advertising purposes, as has been insinuated. It is a strict business proposition, and naturally, the publisher will advertise largely.

"The Bible and Shakespeare were omitted from the list at the suggestion of the publisher. The reason, of course, is that most people have read the Bible and Shakespeare. The list was originally intended to be a fifty-book list. Now, any good edition of Shakespeare would take five volumes. The Bible would take three volumes, and there will be eight gone out of the fifty."

FRIENDS of the late Dr. Lowell Mason, who have letters from him, or any memorabilia, are earnestly requested to communicate with Henry L. Mason, 188 Bay State Road, Boston. Mr. Mason is the grandson of Dr. Lowell Mason, and is at work writing a "Life of Lowell Mason."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE GLIDDEN TOUR

On Monday, July 12, it is expected that the contestants in the Glidden tour will start from Detroit. A map of the route, as determined by the pathfinders, was printed in these columns on June 12. The cities at which stops will be made are named as follows: Kalamazoo, Chicago, Madison, La Crosse, Minneapolis, Fort Dodge, Omaha, Kearney, Julesburg, Denver, Hugo, Oakley, Salina, and Kansas City, the tour ending at the latter place. The two Sundays comprized in the schedule will be spent at Minneapolis and Denver. This route is subject to changes and it is not unlikely that these changes will include some of the over-night stops.

The prizes offered include, beside the Glidden trophy (which, by the way, will no longer go to a club or be competed for by teams, but to the individual contestant making the best score), two others, each of which becomes the permanent possession of its winner. These two are the Hower trophy for runabouts, and the trophy known as the Detroit cup, which will be given for the miniature tonneau car making the best score. The Detroit cup was to be offered by the Detroit Board of Commerce, in appreciation of the honor of having the tour start from their city, but the mayor and Common Council anticipated the Board of Commerce, and appropriated from the city treasury $250, the sum necessary for the prize. A writer in *Motor* notes in detail some of the new conditions governing the Glidden contest:

"Those who in the past have contended that it was farcical for a company of cars to travel under rules, on schedule, daily for two weeks and then have a number of cars show perfect scores, will be gratified by the changes in the rules for the 1909 contests. It was well contended by some manufacturers that no reasonable man expects his car to be driven hard over rough roads for more than 1,500 miles without needing any attention and that therefore it was a mistake to yield to the wishes of some makers and have the rules permit of many perfect scores at the finish. It has been further argued that this tour is the one great international event which most interests the user because it helps him to estimate the efficiency of the various cars in just the sort of work for which he wants a car, *i.e.*, touring. Granting this, the contention of some concerning the rules was that everything, even the taking on of water and replenishing of oil, should be noted by deducting marks. This, it was claimed, would make the tour of highest value because it would then be shown exactly how much attention each car required.

"This extreme view was not adopted, but a compromise was reached whereby there will be deductions of fractions of points for all work done on a car in replacing or repairing any part. All the extra parts and tools carried will be listed, an observer will ride on each car, and there will be an inspection of the parts and tools at the finish and perhaps during the tour. The system of penalization has been admirably worked out by tenths of a point, so as to make it reasonably certain that a winner will be evolved and yet no car be made to appear at a disadvantage through being heavily penalized for repairs that are trivial and quite ordinary."

The contesting cars are divided into five classes this year, as follows: Class A—Cars listed at $3,751 and upward; Class B—Cars listed at $2,451 to $3,750 inclusive; Class C—Cars listed at $1,751 to $2,450 inclusive; Class D—Cars listed at $1,000 to $1,750 inclusive; Class E—Cars listed at $999 and under.

WHY NO MOTOR SHOW IN PARIS THIS YEAR

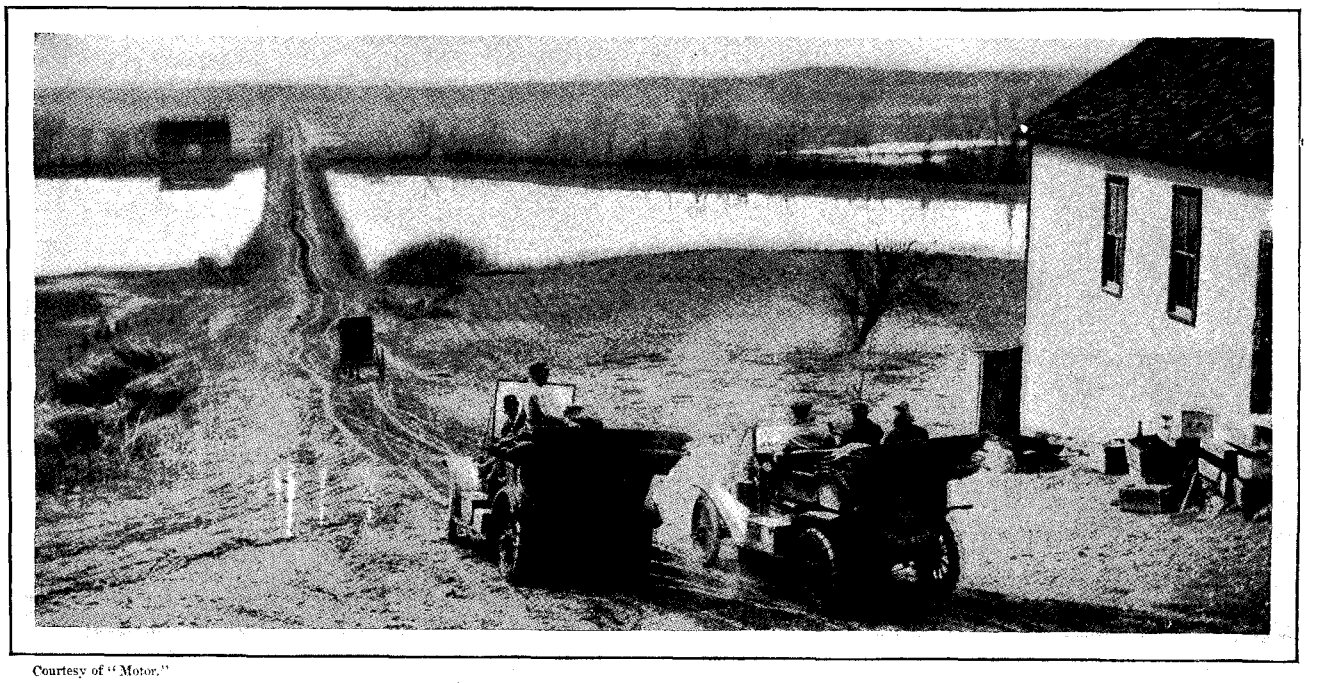
The decision not to hold an automobile show in Paris this year has already been recorded in these pages. The reasons are now set forth in detail by the Paris correspondent of *The Automobile*. For the first time the spacious structure in the Champs-Elysées will this year remain vacant in November and December. Shows of cars have been given here for eleven successive years, growing in size and influence each year, until they had become the most striking industrial event of the year in France. Neither the horse-show nor the picture-show could attract a like attention.

One of the chief causes assigned for having no show this year is the fact that changes in automobile designs having become fewer year by year, the necessity for, and the interest in, an exhibition has lessened. Another important fact is the decline in the need for converting the public to a new mode of locomotion. The show, moreover, has always been a costly affair for manufacturers, the profits going to a body of men who were not directly engaged in the industry. It is believed that in 1910 a show will be held, but it is hardly expected that it will be planned on the same lines as in former years.

The first automobile show in Paris was held in 1897. It was really an offshoot or outgrowth of previous cycle shows. First among those to break away from the idea of a show was M. Darracq, the manufacturer of the car bearing his name, and the head of a committee which voted unanimously against a show. Others joined the opposition and finally a vote was taken, which resulted in 79 being opposed to a show, 28 in favor of one, and 3 voting blank.

Manufacturers in general favored a show in 1910, but it is believed that the conditions under which it will be held will be so altered that the share of manufacturers in the profits will be much larger than they have been in the past. It is believed further that the custom of allowing the oldest manufacturers and the winners of prizes the best places will be done away with, inasmuch as that system often gave an importance to manufacturers which intrinsically and industrially they did not possess.

Manufacturers are now in favor of drawing lots, with a possibility of restricting the drawing to firms producing a certain number of cars per year.



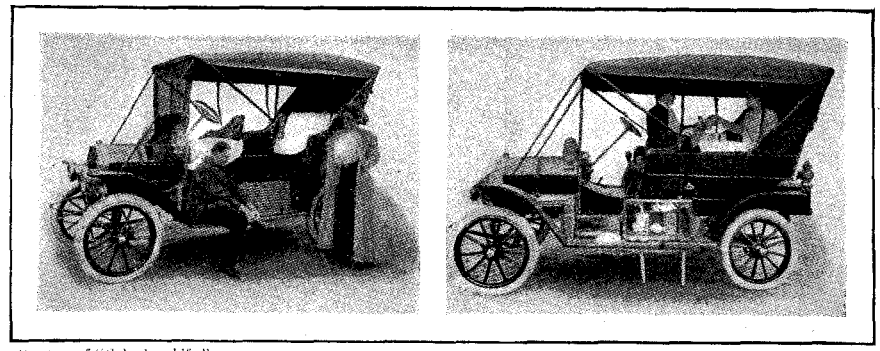
Courtesy of "Motor."

GLIDDEN TOUR PATHFINDERS NEAR LA CROSSE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LIVING IN A CAR

Harry H. Dunn writes in *Suburban Life* of a new touring-car, fitted up for a man in Los Angeles, by means of which its occupants are made independent of hotels and restaurants. Heretofore tourists in cars have been able to employ tents which they could use for camping purposes, the tents being so made as to admit of being rolled into very small compass and packed in the car. The new design, however, enables the car to be employed for eating and sleeping purposes as well as for travel. Two illustrations here printed show this car fitted first as a bedroom, second as a dining-room.



Courtesy of "Suburban Life."

ARRANGED FOR A BEDROOM. ARRANGED FOR A DINING-ROOM.

LIVING IN A TOURING-CAR

Its owner, William J. Burke, intends to cross the continent with it. He expects to continue "absolutely independent of hotels, railroads, and the haunts and habitation of man, except as he may need supplies for the car or table." The car has been so constructed that two or three people can eat and sleep in it "with almost as great comfort as tho in their own homes, even while they may be miles from any town." It is even possible to run the car at night as well as daytime, passengers taking turns at the wheel while their companions sleep. As described by Mr. Dunn, the car has the following features:

"A straight double seat in front differentiates this vehicle from most other motor-cars, on which the front seats are individual. By lowering the hinged back of this front seat, the space between that and the tonneau cushion may be completely bridged over, and a padded drop, hinged to the edge of the front seat, may be raised and supported on folding legs, to extend the bed thus formed the full length of the body. On this, with the luxuriously upholstered cushions, can be made up as comfortable a bed as one could well desire. Sheets, blankets, quilts, pillows, and pillow-cases are carried in a dust-proof and water-proof trunk strapped to the trunk-rack behind.

"When the bed has been made up, storm curtains can be buttoned in place on the sides of the folding top, completely enclosing the interior. Light is admitted through celluloid windows, which may be shaded when desired by inner shades that can be turned down over them, insuring perfect privacy. A switch attached to one of the top bows serves to turn on a flood of artificial light from four six-candle-power Tungsten electric lights. Two hammocks secured to the top bows provide receptacles for clothing.

"Upon rising in the morning, the tourist dons his clothing, and, after making the bed, raises the back of the front seat into place and discloses a dresser, artfully concealed, the lid of which can be lowered to a horizontal position, to form a dressing-table of sufficient size to accommodate two persons at once.

"Ablutions having been performed, the traveler raises a lid and reveals a large, oval plate-glass mirror that can be adjusted to any desired position. Beside it are plush-lined leather pockets in which are found combs, brushes, and various other toilet articles, even to powder for the feminine tourist.

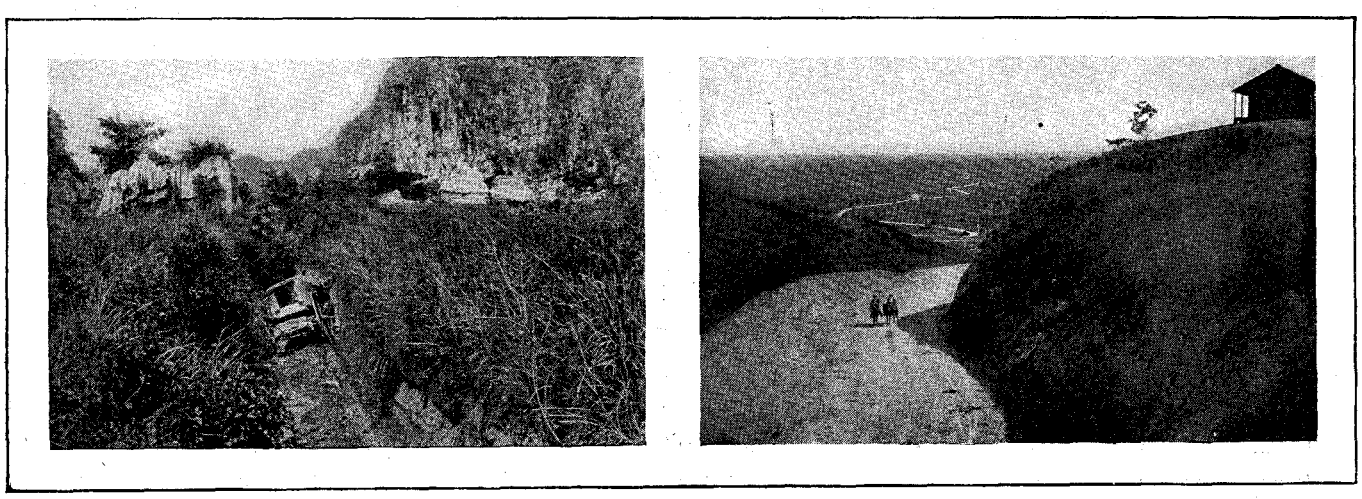
"Next, the dresser is closed and the back of the front seat, which it will be seen is a remarkable combination piece of furniture, is lifted out and turned with the smooth side up, in which position it is held securely and forms a table large enough to serve four persons conveniently. Dishes, silverware, sandwich boxes, bottles for hot and cold liquids, and other table furnishings, including tablecloth and napkins, are found in a water-proof and dust-proof hamper strapped to the left running-board of the car. Aluminum cooking-utensils are packed snugly in a box, which also forms part of the outfit of this novel auto-pullman. This box is especially designed to occupy as little space as possible, and the utensils in it are so nested as to require little room.

"Inside the tonneau is a gas plate connected with a Prest-o-lite acetylene tank. A separate generator supplies the head-lights. On this stove warm meals may be prepared, and on chilly nights the sleeping-quarters can be heated by means-of it. The gas-tank is of a size large enough to contain gas sufficient for heating and cooking during a considerable run, while similar precautions have been taken with the storage-battery that supplies the electric lights and furnishes ignition for the engine. A dynamo is being fitted for the purpose of recharging the battery en route, making the party independent of supply-stations.

"A large tank is fitted under the car for carrying water for cooking and toilet uses,

(*Continued on page 62*)

MOTOR-CARS ON EPSOM DOWNS ON DERBY DAY, 1909.



AN OLD ROAD IN PINAR DEL RIO, WORN DEEP BY WAGON WHEELS.

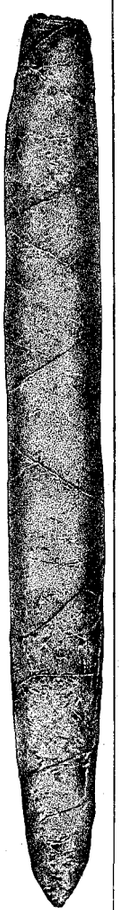
A NEW ROAD OUT OF PINAR DEL RIO CITY, WINDING INTO A COUNTRY THAT HERETOFORE WAS INACCESSIBLE.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN CUBA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

When you speak of a "ten cent cigar" you mean a cigar that costs *you* ten cents.

The same cigar is to the manufacturer a "$40 per M.," or 4c. cigar, to the jobber a "$50 per M.," or 5c. cigar, and to the retailer a "$60 per M.," or 6c. cigar.



Shivers' Panatela EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

Intrinsically that cigar is worth as much when the manufacturer appraises it at $40 per M., as it is when the retailer hands it over his counter as a "ten-cent straight." The difference between 4c. and 10c. is what it costs to get the cigar from the manufacturer to you along the old-fashioned trade turnpike with three tollgates.

Now, suppose you go to the maker of your cigars and say to him: "Sell me my cigars at wholesale and I'll take them home myself across lots."

I am a maker of cigars who sells his entire product to the smoker direct without the aid of the intervening dealers. Hence I am under no obligations to "the trade." I invite the patronage of the man who wants to buy his cigars at wholesale cost, without added expenses of the dealers. To prove that I actually do sell my cigars at wholesale prices I offer them under the following conditions:

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

I guarantee the fillers of these cigars are clear Havana of good quality—not only clear, but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. They are *hand made*, by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
913 Filbert Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Now Ready—The 1910 WINTON SIX

exhausts the present possibilities of motor car perfection

The best car in the world has been made still better.

Radical improvements were impossible, but many refinements greatly increase the car's value to the purchaser.

The motor remains absolutely unchanged—Six cylinders, 48-horse-power. Ample evidence of the superiority of the six principle and of the Winton Six motor.

The multiple disc clutch is fifty per cent. larger in diameter, and, with four springs, requires but slight foot pressure in operation.

The buyer now gets four forward selective speeds—a new extreme speed having been added. The previous top speed wasn't high enough for the superb Winton Six motor.

A newly-perfected carburetor emphasizes the motor's beautiful operation.

The frame is inswept in front to give a shorter turning radius.

Springs of increased size are semi-elliptical all round, permitting low suspension of body. Four shock absorbers and four rubber bumpers.

The front axle is of channel-section pressed steel.

Wheel base is 124 inches—an increase of four inches.

The body is longer and wider—a beautiful roomy creation, with bucket seats forward and wide tonneau doors. Seven passenger equipment extra.

Running boards and guards are wider. Rear guards drop over the wheels.

Running boards and front floor are covered with pressed aluminum.

Other new features are: New design radiator, with longer tubes, longer filler and hard-rubber cap; hard-rubber steering wheel rim, longer spark and throttle levers on steering column, brake and gear change levers are nearer the seat, at buyer's option, increased break leverage, solid brake spiders, long or short pedals at purchaser's option, carburetor primer on dash, improved design auxiliary gasoline tank on dash, Eisemann dual ignition, larger oil tank, oil cups on springs, larger exhaust tube, larger front universal joint.

As before, the Winton Self-Starter *starts the motor from the seat without cranking.* An attachment inflates tires without the use of pump. These are exclusive Winton Six features, not to be found on any other car.

The price remains unchanged at $3,000. At this figure the 48 horse-power Winton Six represents the absolute limit of motor car value.

Specifications of the 60 horse-power Winton Six will appear later.

The coupon will bring you our interesting and factful literature. Mail it now.

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., Member A.L.A.M., CLEVELAND, U.S.A.

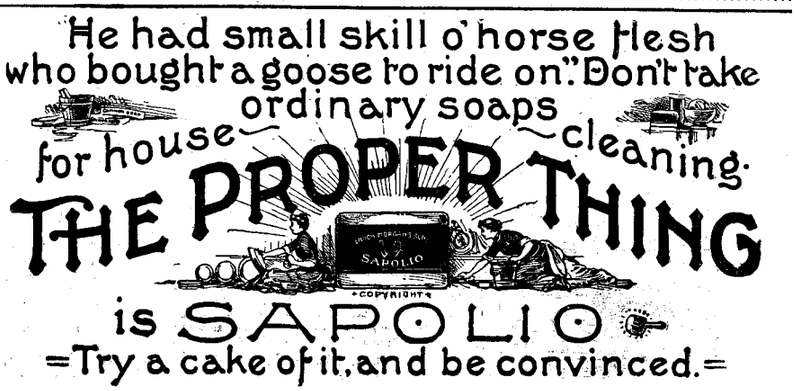
Winton Branch Houses (owned and operated by the company) in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle and San Francisco.

.....

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., 643 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio. Please send Winton Six literature to

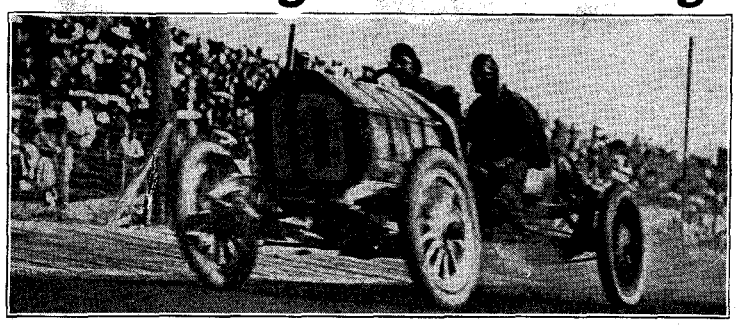
.....

.....


He had small skill o' horse flesh
who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take
ordinary soaps
for house cleaning.
THE PROPER THING
SAPOLIO
COPYRIGHT
is SAPOLIO
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REMY Magneto Wins Again!



Famous ignition system used on the car, driven by Chevrolet to decisive victory in the Cobe Trophy Race at Crown Point, Indiana, June 19th.

Chevrolet chose the Remy Magneto for use in this event, despite the fact that attractive prizes were offered by other magneto firms

And proved the superiority to all other magnetos, foreign or American, of ***the Remy, the perfect mechanical ignition system!***

Fifty thousand Remy 1910 Magnetos are called for by contracts with two automobile manufacturers alone.

The Remy is the simplest ignition—has the broadest margins for dirt, oil and water and neglect—requires practically no care—can be installed by anybody.

Motorists everywhere are invited to take advantage of ***the Remy Magneto Service.***

A competent corps of experts at our branch selling offices in New York, Chicago and Detroit, will help you solve your ignition troubles. Call or write to our nearest address.

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Dept. 20, Anderson, Indiana

BRANCH SELLING OFFICES:

1400-1402 Michigan Avenue CHICAGO — Automobile Bldg., 64th and Broadway NEW YORK — 471 Woodward Avenue DETROIT

Saves Time, Rent, Carfare

Home from work at a mile a minute; out where the air is pure, the fields green, and the rents cheap. At less cost and in less time with the

R-S Motorcycle

than by any other means. The "R-S" will carry you 20 to 50 miles on 5 cents worth of gasoline. **No limit to speed but the law.** Easy to own, ride and maintain. Simple, durable and economical. America's best motorcycle, as roadster, climber or coaster. The only single cylinder motorcycle that ever climbed Wilkes-Barre Mountain.

"Built and Tested in the Mountains"

Catalogue free. Agents wanted.

READING STANDARD CO., 401 Water St., Reading, Pa.
Makers Renowned Reading Standard Bicycles.

Cost and Convenience are two items worth while considering in purchasing and handling gasoline.

With an AIR-TIGHT STEEL TANK placed underground you can buy your gasoline at wholesale—at a saving that enables you to pay for the Tank in less than a year, preventing loss from evaporation through Air-Tight Storage—each gallon providing more mileage through the retention of its original strength.

Air-Tight Steel Tanks FOR Automobiles Motor Boats Etc.

Placed Underground provides the most convenient means of storing gasoline underground safely. A few strokes of the pump and a steady flow is started—stopped instantly by opening a pet cock—no waste—no dripping—no risk.

The Tank itself is made of heavy steel 3-16 in. thick, brazed without rivet or solder by a process we have successfully used in manufacturing tanks for the largest railroad systems in the world.

Air-Tight Steel Tanks are sold on 30 days' trial with an absolute money-back guarantee. Write for illustrated Booklet FREE.

AIR-TIGHT STEEL TANK CO.
420 Wood St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

16 FOOT STEEL LAUNCH $96
With 2 H.P. Engine Complete

18-21-25 foot launches at proportionate prices. All launches fitted with two cycle reversing engines with speed controlling lever; simplest engine made; starts without cranking, has only 3 moving parts. Steel rowboats, $20.00. All boats fitted with water-tight compartments; cannot sink, need no boat house. We are the largest manufacturers of pleasure boats in the world. Orders filled the day they are received. We sell direct to user, cutting out all middle-men's profits. **Free Catalogue.**

Michigan Steel Boat Co., 1334 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page 60*)

and an auxiliary tank is provided that can be bolted to the running-board, giving water-storage facilities for trips to the remotest parts of the desert."

BUILDING ROADS IN CUBA

The movement in behalf of better roads in Cuba has made notable progress. Those thus far constructed are part of a general plan by which the interior of the island will be made accessible from Santiago in the east to Los Arroyos in the west. The plan was drawn up under the Provisional Government, approval having been given to it in 1907, and actual work begun before the Provisional Government ceased. Some difficulty has been encountered by contractors in securing from the new native government payment for its work. Much comment on this has been made in the United States, and something like a "scandal" was developed, but contractors to some extent have since been satisfied. At the same time, the fact has in this way become more generally known that some well-built macadam roads now exist in Cuba and are already open for travel between Havana and Pinar del Rio City.

J. A. Wright, who is editor of *Capital and Country*, a monthly magazine published in Havana, writing of the plans already made, says they contemplate a grand trunk main road as nearly through the center of the island, from end to end, as may be, connecting the principal towns. "Branch roads are to extend north and south" to at least one seaport on each coast in each of the six provinces of which the Cuban republic is constituted." It was intended to begin work in each province at the same time, and to distribute ratably the benefits of such large employment of labor, but "unrest and exceptional hard times in the west made it appear advisable to concentrate on Pinar del Rio Province." Mr. Wright continues:

"The central highway, already in existence, good repair and use, between Havana and San Cristobal, 92½ kilometers to the west, was built on, 80 kilometers further, to Pinar del Rio City. En route the main road sends a dozen short branches right and left to towns nearby, till its map resembles a many-legged insect. Beyond Pinar del Rio City the trunk line swerves northwest and is not yet completely finished through the weird and almost unknown region there it is scheduled to traverse. If the Cuban Government does not handicap the builders they will have it finished before the coming tourist season begins in November. The country it will for the first time open to touring-cars is unsurpassed in uncanny loveliness; it is a district of limestone formations, strangely water-eaten. Isolated tobacco-growers inhabit fertile spots. Over all is a fairy-like coloring which makes vistas seem unreal.

"The general plan, as approved, called for a road to a north-coast port and one was, in accordance, built from Pinar del Rio City to Esperanza. This passes through the famous Valley of Viñales and San Vicente Vale. The plan further called for a road to a south-coast port; one was built from the tobacco center, San Juan y

For Indigestion Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It's an effective way to relieve obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache or depression.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Martinez, to Punta de Cartas, on the placid Caribbean.

"General Leonard Wood's military government had, in 1898–1902, connected Pinar del Rio City and the southern port of Coloma, by means of an excellent road, which was repaired by the late Provisional Administration.

"Under Governor Magoon (1906–9), a highway was built from Havana into northeastern Pinar del Rio, touching at the only deep-water harbors in that province: Mariel, Cabañas, and Bahia Honda, the latter a United States coaling-station as yet unimproved. This road, like those of the far northwest, is conceded to be military in intention. It lies through an exquisite and fertile country and serves agriculturist and automobilist none the less well because of its strategic value.

"All government highways have a right-of-way of 20 meters, of which the pavement covers 16 feet. They are built to last, withstanding even the torrential rains of the tropics, on a solid foundation of Telford macadam of the best materials native quarries afford. On the graded road ten inches of broken rock is laid, and upon this a fine surfacing-stone is later prest in under the latest improved and imported road-making machinery. Culverts are of concrete and bridges of steel, put up to stay. Where needed to protect the roads from inundation ditches have been dug to drain neighboring lowlands. There are no grades above six degrees.

At intervals first of six leagues and later of eight, houses have been erected for the residence of employees whose duty it is to keep in good condition the stretch of highway confided to their care. In their back yards these 'peons of the highway' are growing shade-trees to be set out along the roads, in the old wise Spanish style: when grown, and trees shoot rapidly upward in Cuba, these will cover the highways with a protecting canopy of green amid which glows, in season, the flaming red of royal poinicianas."

AN OLD TIMER
Has Had Experiences

A woman who has used Postum since it came upon the market knows from experience the wisdom of using Postum in place of coffee if one values health and a clear brain. She says:

"At the time Postum was first put on the market I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia, and my physician had repeatedly told me not to use tea or coffee. Finally I decided to take his advice and try Postum. I got a package and had it carefully prepared, finding it delicious to the taste. So I continued its use and very soon its beneficial effects convinced me of its value, for I got well of my nervousness and dyspepsia.

"My husband had been drinking coffee all his life until it had affected his nerves terribly, and I persuaded him to shift to Postum. It was easy to get him to make the change for the Postum is so delicious. It certainly worked wonders for him.

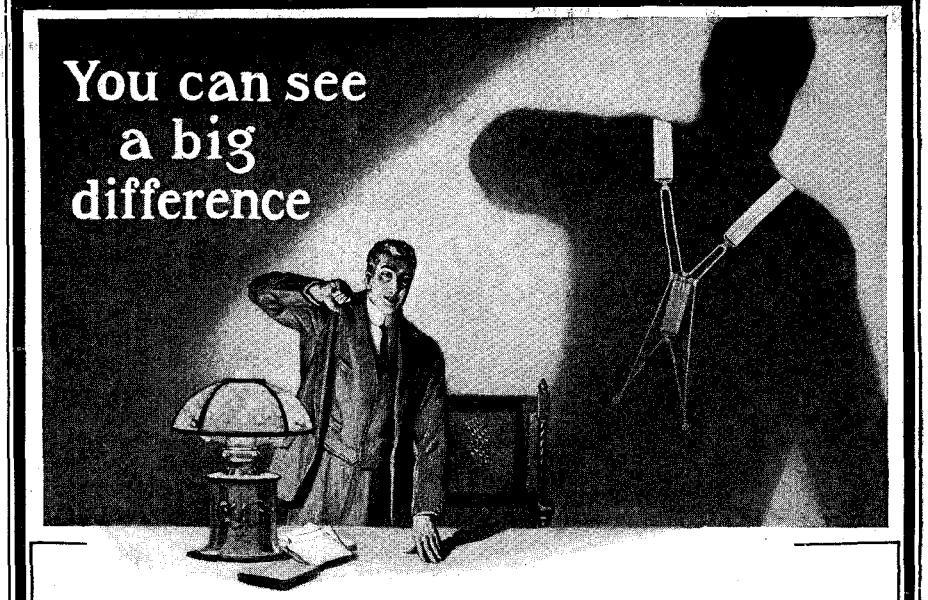
"We soon learned that Postum does not exhilarate or depress and does not stimulate, but steadily and honestly strengthens the nerves and the stomach.

"To make a long story short, our entire family continued to use Postum with satisfying results as shown in our fine condition of health and we have noticed a rather unexpected improvement in brain and nerve power."

Increased brain and nerve power always follows the use of Postum in place of coffee, sometimes in a very marked manner. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



EVEN such incidentals as suspenders make a big difference in the way you feel at the end of the day. I've found that out. I used to wear the old-fashioned rigid-back suspenders that were everlastingly pulling at my shoulders and tugging at my trouser buttons. When I felt tired at night I never thought it possible my suspenders were partly responsible till I found the greater comfort in

LIGHT WEIGHT LISLE
PRESIDENT
SUSPENDERS

Now I don't wear any others. No more rigid-back suspenders for me. Why, I didn't believe any suspenders could be so comfortable as these President Suspenders are. They don't pull on my shoulders when I want to reach for something or bend over. No matter what position I take, the sliding cord in the back adjusts itself to meet it.

The President Suspenders lie so flat on the back and rest so easy on the shoulders you can't feel them at all. Try them yourself for a week and you will be just as enthusiastic over them as I am. And you will be surprised at what a difference it makes in the way you feel.

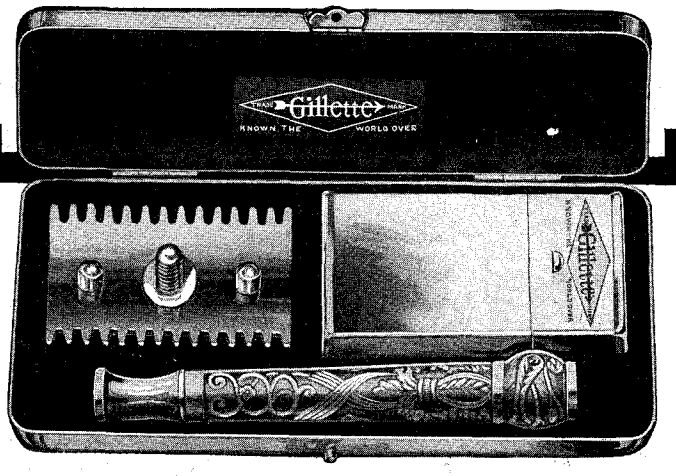
Light Weight Lisle President Suspenders are made especially for business and street wear. They lie flat on the back and are the lightest Suspenders made.

Medium and heavy weights for workers and extra lengths for tall men. Maker's guarantee on every pair—*Satisfaction, New Pair or Money Back.* If your dealer can't supply you, we will, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. Convenience suggests a pair for each suit. Get them today.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO.
1734 Main Street **Shirley, Mass.**

PARIS GARTERS
They fit so well you forget they're there
A necessity with Knee-Drawers
No metal can touch you
You need them the year round
Sold Everywhere
25-50¢
A. Stein & Co., 161 Center Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Gillette Safety Razor

IT is a fact that a man whose face will not stand the ordinary razor oftener than twice a week can shave every morning with the Gillette—and ***easily***—no roughness, no irritation of the skin, even over the sensitive places on the neck or under the chin.

There is no stropping or honing with a Gillette.

It is the one ***safe*** razor and the only razor that can be adapted for a light or close shave.

The time to buy a Gillette is now.

It pays for itself in three months and it lasts a lifetime.

The Gillette, illustrated herewith, is so compact that it can be carried in the pocket or slipped in the side of a traveling bag. It comes in gold, silver or gun metal—with handle and blade box to match. ***The blades are fine.***

Prices, $5.00 to $7.50. For sale everywhere.

You should know Gillette Shaving Brush—bristles gripped in hard rubber: and Gillette Shaving Stick—a soap worthy of the Gillette Safety Razor.

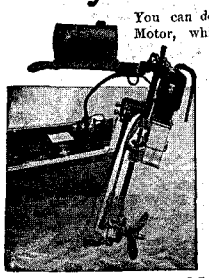
New York, Times Bldg.
Chicago, Stock Exchange Bldg.
London Office
17 Holborn Viaduct

GILLETTE SALES CO.
540 Kimball Building, Boston

Canadian Office
63 St. Alexander St.
Montreal

Factories: Boston, Montreal, London, Berlin, Paris

Make a Motor Boat of Any Boat in Five Minutes



You can do it with the *Waterman Outboard* Motor, which you can quickly attach (and detach) to the stern of any skiff, rowboat, dinghy, punt, sail boat, and have a good motor boat. It is not a toy, but a reliable 2 H. P. Marine Motor that will drive an 18-foot rowboat 7 miles an hour, 4 hours on gallon gasoline. Simplest motor made. Weight 40 lbs. Equipped with **Schebler Carburetor.** Four years' successful results behind it. Send for **Catalog C.** Canoe Motors, 1, 2, 3, 4 Cylinders — **Catalog K,** Standard Type Motors, 1 to 30 H. P. —**Catalog A.**

WATERMAN MARINE MOTOR CO.
1535 Fort Street, West, DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

Insist on the DOUBLE GRIP CLIP
Supplied only by the Niagara, ideal for card indexes, book marks, and all papers and documents. **Niagara Clip Co., N.Y.**

RED OR BLACK "VULCAN" STYLO PENS

The ONLY perfect, non-leakable stylo pens at a moderate price. Indispensable when traveling.

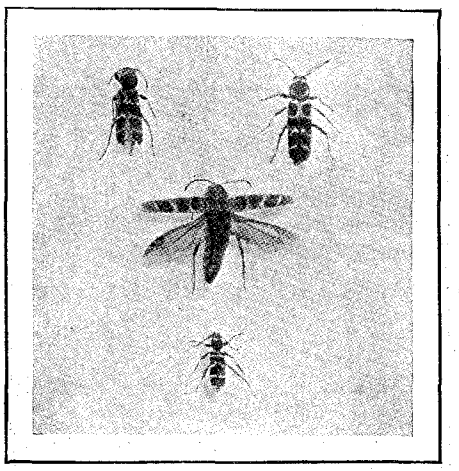
By mail, postpaid upon receipt of price.

$1.00
AGENTS WANTED

J. Y. ULLRICH & CO.
Manufacturers
Thames Bldg., 135 Greenwich St., New York

AN INSECT ENEMY OF CARS.

A correspondent of *The Autocar* has sent to that periodical an insect which he declares "has just eaten its way out through the quarter-inch wooden panel of the door of the box situated under the back seat of my car." It left a neat round hole visible in the paint and varnish. The correspondent did not know the name of the insect and appealed to the editor for enlightenment. The editor now prints an illustration, reproduced elsewhere, showing in the upper part the insect as received by him, as well as a more perfect specimen obtained by himself. He says the insect is a beetle of the family *cerambyciboe* and of the genus *clytus*. There is no common name for it and apparently it is not a British insect. In the same illustration, lower down, the picture gives in actual size a British beetle nearly related to it, the *clytus arietis*, commonly known as "the wasp-beetle." Of the



THE WASP WOOD BEETLE.

possibilities of work for this creature in motor-cars and of his abilities and habits, the writer says:

"It may be frequently seen in June, continually moving in and out among the leaves and branches of trees of various species, giving one the impression that it has lost something, and is seeking for it. As a matter of fact, it is selecting out suitable crevices in the bark in which to deposit its eggs. From those eggs will come tiny grubs that will bore their way into the wood, and there continue their development.

"The little larva possesses a stout horny head armed with a pair of strong jaws, by means of which it can eat its way through the wood, making long burrows into it, which eventually bring about the decay of the branch; felled timber often becomes riddled and useless owing to the work of these larvæ. When the larva is full fed it is a white, flattened, and ringed grub about half an inch in length. It then changes into its pupa or chrysalis stage, usually near the bark or outside of the branch. About midsummer it completes its development and becomes a beetle, biting its way out into the open, where it takes to its wings to seek its mate.

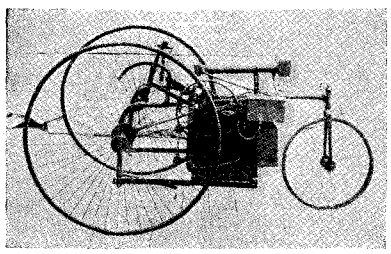
"What is written here regarding this familiar British wasp-beetle applies equally well to the specimen that bored its way from the panel of the car. The wood used for the panel will most probably be found to be American ash (the material from which the writer obtained the two additional specimens of the same species here illustrated), and doubtless the beetle was in the wood either as a larva or pupa when

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it was sawn through, and has since completed its development. It will be surprizing, too, if there are not more specimens of the same kind in the panel; indeed, while not wishing to alarm the owner of the car, yet if it should happen that much of the attacked wood has been used in its construction the car may in due course present the appearance of having recently journeyed through a battlefield."

HISTORIC FOREIGN CARS

In connection with an exhibition of early cars given at a motor show in England, *The Autocar* recently printed an article, in which it was said that the eye, historically inclined, was "first taken to Colonel Crompton's steam carriage." On this car differential gearing was employed on the road for the first time. It was built in 1861 and was running as late as 1875. The car is described as having "a water-tube boiler, with vertical water-tubes almost identical with many forms of boilers now in use, the boiler and engine being carried upon a three-point suspended frame,



THE BATEMAN STEAM TRICYCLE OF 1880–81.

the forward portion being supported on a rocking shaft. The car shown at the exhibition is still in good condition, being described as looking "as tho it had left the workshop but a few minutes ago."

Another early contrivance shown was a steam tricycle, built by Arthur Bateman of Greenwich in 1881, and here represented in a picture. It is recalled that action against this tricycle, taken by English authorities at the time for many years proved a serious bar to the advancement of road locomotion in England. The steam tricycle was pronounced a steam carrier of the kind prohibited by the British Highways Act, and therefore it could not be driven unless it had wheels four inches wide, three men in attendance upon it, one of them carrying a red flag, and a speed confined to a maximum of four miles per hour. Mr. Bateman was fined a shilling for breaking the law. He appealed to a higher court, but the decision against him was confirmed. It is declared by *The Autocar* that this decision, which it calls "chuckle-headed," gave the French "the huge start in the motor industry which we can hardly yet be said to have overcome." In this tricycle a little two-cylinder horizontal engine was set above the water-tube boiler and drove the near side rubber-tired wheel by means of beveled gearing.

Another interesting exhibit was a little car which is believed to be the first two-seated petrol car ever made in England. It was run on the Surrey roads until

For over thirty years the word

Shawknit

REG U S PAT OFF. TRADE MARK.

on socks has been a sure sign of superior foot comfort and durability.

Your money back if dissatisfied without red tape or formalities

And it is these two features in particular that you look for, expect and have a right to insist upon.

It is precisely what you get when you buy ***Shawknit*** socks.

Because the welfare of tender feet has not been sacrificed for the sake of durability.

Neither have long wearing qualities been overlooked at the cost of true foot comfort.

Shawknit cotton socks for summer wear are delightfully soft to the feet, because made from best selected long fibre cotton yarns, which ***we comb and spin in our own mills.***

Nothing of a harsh nature creeps into the make-up of ***Shawknits,*** which produces a feeling of discomfort so noticeable in many socks, for which greater wearing qualities are claimed.

Then again ***Shawknit*** socks are shaped in the knitting — not stretched over board forms — that is why they do not bind over the instep, and push a hole through the toe.

Shawknit socks are seamless, thus doing away with a disagreeable feature prevalent in other socks, which irritates the sole of the foot and causes excessive perspiration.

There are no socks made to-day that give you greater value of ***comfort, durability*** and ***style*** for your money than ***Shawknit*** socks — recognized the world over as the standard — but frequently imitated.

For this reason always look for the ***Shawknit*** trade-mark stamped on the toe when buying socks. Then you are sure to get the genuine — the kind that feel better, look better and wear longer.

The following assortment of light weight cottons will be found most appropriate for summer, and equal in wear, fastness of color and appearance to higher priced goods.

Style 3554B — Black (Snowblack)
Style 3554T — Tan — for tan shoes
Style 3554C — Rich Navy Blue
Style 3554F — Gun Metal Gray
Style 3554H — Heliotrope
Style 3554K — Hunter Green
Style 3554M — Reseda Green
Style 3554R — Ox Blood

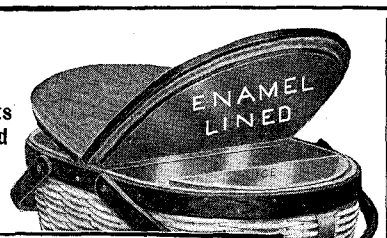
Extra light weight for spring and summer, 25c. a pair, or 6 pairs of any assortment, $1.50, sent direct. Charges prepaid to any point in the United States upon receipt of price, should you be unable to procure them from your local dealer.

Made in sizes 9-11½ inclusive. Please specify when ordering direct.

Anyway write to-day for beautifully illustrated catalog and price list — the handsomest thing of its sort ever issued

SHAW STOCKING CO., 4 Smith Street, Lowell, Mass.

Keeps Contents Ice Cold for 24 Hours



A small piece of ice in this
HAWKEYE REFRIGERATOR BASKET
keeps your lunch cool and palatable throughout the warmest summer day. Neat and durable. Sizes from one to six or more persons. Special basket for Autos. Ask your dealer and write for free book containing new lunch recipes.
BURLINGTON BASKET CO.
304 Main St. Burlington, Iowa

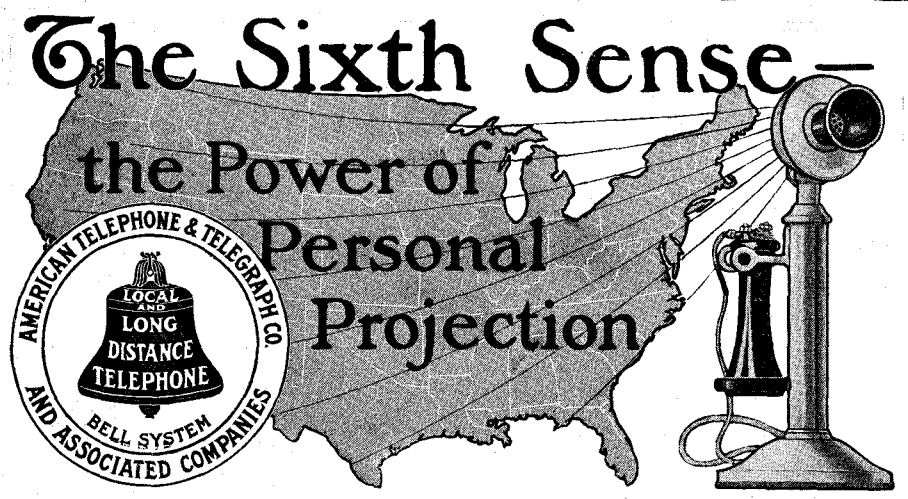
KOH-I-NOOR
Pencil Point

The PROVED-AND-RECOGNIZED STANDARD of Pencildom.

Made in Austria — known, sold and used everywhere. 10c. ea., $1 a doz. Worth even more because they last even longer than 6 ordinary pencils. 17 different degrees—an exactly right one for every Purpose and Paper, and each degree always the same. Be sure you get the genuine, stamped "KOH-I-NOOR." Any stationer can supply you.

L. & C. HARDTMUTH, Estab. 1790. 34 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



An American's sense of projecting himself far beyond the skies and hills of his forefathers is largely responsible for his self-assurance—for his mental vigor and the progress which this has meant.

The Sixth Sense—the sense of projection—is due to the telephone. It is due to the *Bell telephone system* which at any instant conveys *his personality*, if not his person, to any part of the country. It carries his voice with *directness* to the ear of the person wanted. Carries it with its *tone qualities* and *inflections*—things which are *vital* to the expression of personality.

Bell telephone service is more than a mere carrier of messages. It is a system of sensitive wire nerves, carrying the perception-message to the nerve centre and the return message simultaneously. *It is the only means of communication which thus carries the message and the answer instantly.* While *you* are projecting *your* personality—the strength of your individuality, to the distant point, the party at the other end is projecting *his* personality, at the same instant and by the same means, to you.

You are virtually in two places at once.

Though this service is in a class by itself, the Bell telephone has no fight with the other public utilities. Its usefulness is dove-tailed into *all other utilities.* Each of the others is unquestionably made more effective by the Bell telephone.

A telegram is delivered from receiving office to house by *telephone.* The more people telegraph, the more they *telephone.* The more people travel, the more they *telephone.* The more energetically a man pursues business of *any* kind, the more he needs and uses the *telephone.*

The universal Bell telephone gives every other utility an added usefulness. It provides the Nation with its Sixth Sense.

A business man has one important arm of his business paralyzed if he does not have a Long Distance Telephone at his elbow. It extends his personality to its fullest limitations—applies the multiplication table to his business possibilities. It keeps things moving.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company
And Associated Companies

Every Bell Telephone Is a Long Distance Station

POWER In The A. B. C. AUTO

Power to go up the steepest hills or run at 30 miles an hour. Yet **Simple, Practical, Safe and Durable.** Easy to operate—not complicated—*no repairs.* The most perfect type of reliable, low-priced automobile. 16 to 35 h. p.; air or water cooled engine; 2, 3, or 4 passenger bodies. Write today for FREE Catalogue. Address

A. B. C. MOTOR VEHICLE MFG. CO., 3911 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.

Act Promptly and Avoid Suffering From Hayfever

The **Nasalfilter** prevents you from breathing any pollen or dust, the causes of Hayfever. Made of Sterling silver, fitted with fine mesh cloth, changeable at will. Order a Nasalfilter at once and save suffering all the season.

Price $2.00 *Write for booklet*

UNIVERSAL SUPPLY COMPANY **430 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.**

November, 1895, when it was "stopt by the lambent intelligence of the Surrey County Council for the same foolish reasons which had arrested Mr. Bateman's tricycle fourteen years earlier." This little car has "a single-cylinder horizontal engine with surface carbureter, automatic inlet-valve, and electric ignition, altho the sparking-plug in the head of the cylinder looks remarkably modern." Engine-racing was prevented "by a simple form of governor, and the drive was delivered from the crankshaft to a countershaft by two belts, forming the first and second speeds."

Among the French exhibits was a 2½-horse-power two-cylinder car built by Panhard, which dates back to 1891. Another exhibit was a one-horse-power petrol motor-cycle, built by De Dion and "differing very little, from the point of view of the ordinary observer, from the machine still in considerable use."

THE CATSKILLS—BERKSHIRES TOUR

An entertaining account of the recent week-end tour of the New York Automobile Trade Association to the Catskills and Berkshires is given in *The Automobile.* Ideal touring conditions prevailed, such as "fascinating scenery, magnificent roads, nearly perfect weather, and an endurance contest in which a dozen of seventeen starters finished with perfect scores." The route embraced 350 miles, and it is predicted that it will become widely popular, the Ramapo Hills, Catskill Mountains, and Berkshires, interspersed with glimpses of the Hudson and other rivers, furnishing "more beautiful vistas than will be found within a short radius of any other large city. Only one serious mishap occurred. This happened to a touring-car which was making its début in the metropolitan trade circles." While rounding a corner in Kingston, this car "skidded and broke a wheel against the curb." A new car, however, was secured in time to join the contestants at Catskill, whence it "ran on schedule to the finish."

The party formed at Columbus Circle, in New York, crossing at Forty-second Street, and proceeded from Weehawken to Suffern, where hard and smooth highways, in many places oiled, were encountered for the run through the Ramapo Hills. Incidents in this trip include the following:

"After a stop of an hour and a quarter the party proceeded toward the next checking-station, at Highland, regretting that they did not have more of the beauties of the country around Suffern, Tuxedo Park, and Arden, but looking forward to the Catskills. Newburg was on the route, but no stop was made, altho the recep-

Pears'

Pears' Soap is not medicated: just good, pure soap. Contains no free alkali to injure the delicate texture of the skin.

Matchless for the complexion.

Established in 1789.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

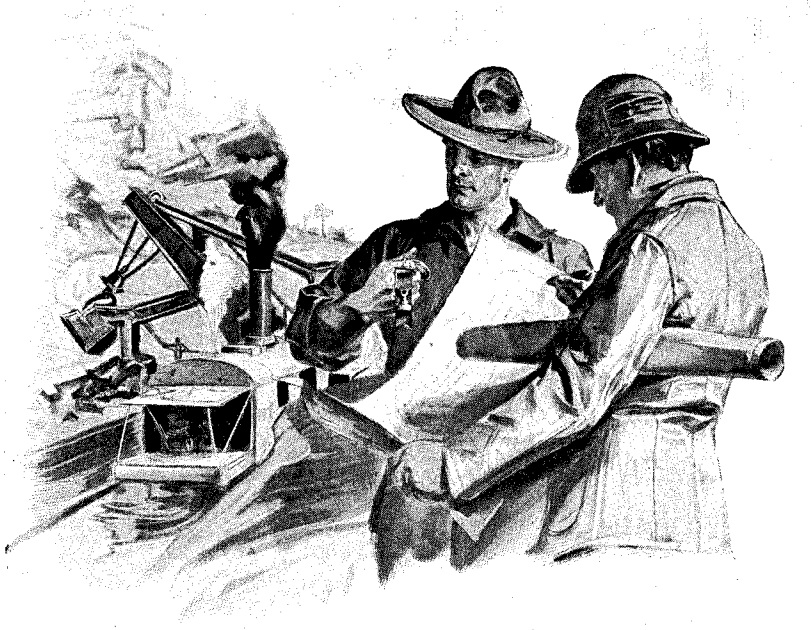
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion accorded the travelers was as hearty there as at all places. From that city the road lay along the bank of the Hudson, and with the afternoon sun shining upon the eastern shores there were many places where the beauties of nature and of the mansions across the river caused the drivers to run very slowly. From Kingston the cars ran through Esopus, wound for seven miles to go one mile into Kingston, and stopt for the night at the Grant House on the outskirts of Catskills. The run of the day had been 125.2 miles in length, and the running time was seven and a quarter hours.

"An innovation in a tour of the kind was introduced by giving over Sunday morning to the tourists, for runs back into the mountains or for a quiet rest. After dinner the comparatively short run to the Berkshires was commenced. The distance was 74.4 miles to the Hotel Wendell at Pittsfield, and the time schedule was four and three-quarter hours, with one intermediate stop at Albany. The first bad roads of the trip were found between Athens and Ravena, 17 miles, and they were very rough, but only caused the contestants to go slowly. Soon after leaving the State capital the Berkshire hills came into view and the splendid roads wound up and down through the verdure-clad valleys right to the city. A light rain commenced before reaching Albany so that at that city tops were raised and rain-garments donned. It was well that the opportunity was taken there, for the farther the cars went the harder the rain seemed to come down, and by the time Pittsfield was sighted it was very heavy. A number of the contestants had taken their wives upon the run, and a dinner-party was formed on Sunday evening in the Wendell.

"Monday's route was the longest, 151.6 miles, and the interest was just as great as on the previous days, for the route led through places which are known all over the country for their beauty: Lenox, Stockbridge, Great Barrington, Sharon, and the Hudson River shores from Poughkeepsie to Yonkers. A run of 46.6 miles to Sharon was the first of the program, and so well did the tourists like the views on the route that they took it very slowly, the highways being wonderfully smooth and hard, only a few stretches around road-building operations giving slight roughness. From the quaint town of Sharon, with its clock-tower, wide and shady lawns and hospitable inn, to Poughkeepsie, was a little over 30 miles, and in the city on the Hudson a stop was taken for lunch. At Cold Spring the first views of the river were seen, and the roads from Poughkeepsie to Peekskill were none too good, in fact the poorest of the trip; but the views around the Storm King mountains were worth the roughness.

"The cars themselves made the run in splendid order; there was very little tire trouble, perhaps not more than three or four changes; almost no stops for adjustments as the score shows; few cases of overheating, and the fact that eighteen cars can go through a 351-mile run without stopping, and the motors had to be kept running at all times except at the noon control, speaks well for the reliability of them."



The Howard Watch

DOWN on the Big Ditch at Panama is a worse place for a watch than Suez or the Coast of Indo-China: blazing days—severe nightly drop in temperature—humidity 87°—and months of tropical rainfall.

All along the Panama Canal—you find "HOWARD time" the recognized standard—as in all big undertakings for the last sixty-seven years.

The HOWARD Temperature adjustment is *permanent*. Unaffected by the severest heat or the most violent changes.

The HOWARD is the finest practical watch in the world, and the strongest. Its special hard-tempered balance cannot knock out of true with the jolts and vibrations of rough use in the field.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each HOWARD Watch, from the 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35.00; to the 23-jewel in a 14-k. solid gold case at $150.00—is fixed at the factory, and a printed price ticket attached.

Drop us a postal, Dept. O, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

OUTPUT 100,000,000 A YEAR

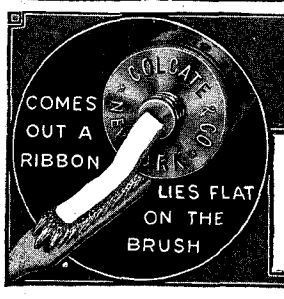
Requiring 4,000 square feet of factory space to meet the increasing demand for The Niagara Clip. Send 15 cts. for sample box of 100 to Niagara Clip Co., 155 Waverly Place, N.Y. City.

The Niagara Leads Them All

REMINGTON, $18.75

One rebuilt machine only in new localities to secure desirable agent. Special agents' prices supplied on all makes of typewriters.

Standard Typewriter Exch'ge 23 Park Row, N. Y.



COLGATE'S DENTAL CREAM

DELICIOUS The antiseptic dentifrice which combines efficiency with a delightful after-taste. Gives a pearly-lustre to the teeth and a perfect polish to gold-work.

Trial Tube Sent for 4 Cents in Stamps.

COLGATE & CO., (Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap) Dept. Y, 55 JOHN ST., NEW YORK

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Uniform Soda Cracker

There's never the slightest variation in the high quality of **Uneeda Biscuit.**

Wonderful care and precision on the part of expert bakers, combined with facilities to be found in no other bakery, ensure this uniformity of **Uneeda Biscuit.**

Damp days, cold days, wet days or hot days their goodness is kept intact by the moisture-proof package.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

CURRENT POETRY

Cor Cordium

By George Cabot Lodge

Breathless and unforeseen, it comes!—the hour
When, on the breast of the Beloved, we feel
Almost the secret sense of life reveal
Its meaning, and the source of life its power;—
When, as in some vast sunrise, like a flower,
Our soul stands open and our eyes unseal,
While all that fear and ignorance conceal
Seems in perfection life's predestined dower.
Then, as it were against the inward ear,
We hold, in silence, like a chambered shell,
The dazed one human heart—and seem to hear
Forever and forever rise and swell
And fail and fall on Death's eventual shore,
Tragic and vast, Life's inarticulate roar! . . .

—*Scribner's Magazine* (July).

Psalm CXXVII

By Laurence Housman

If the Lord build not the house,
Lost is their labor that build it:
If the Lord keep not the city
Waketh the watchman in vain.
Idly at cock-crow ye rouse
For toil till your hand hath fulfilled it;
Breaking of bread is but pity—
Soon shall ye hunger again.

Sleep, ye shall sleep! But within you
Dwelleth the gift of the Lord:
Your seed upon earth shall continue,
And the womb shall have fruit for reward.

So shall the breed of your race
Be as shafts in the hand of a giant.
Happy is he and immortal
Whose quiver is filled with their breath:
He, unashamèd of face,
Stands to the foeman defiant,
Comes undismayed to the portal
Dark with the shadow of death.

Sleep, ye shall sleep. But within you
Dwelleth the gift of the Lord;
Man's seed upon earth shall continue,
And the womb shall have fruit for reward.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

Heartsease

By Emery Pottle

When summer afternoon and twilight meet,
The old, dear house is silent, cool, and sweet.
The open windows breathe the golden air,
Honeyed with August odors fine and fair;
By the shrill joy of some home-turning bird
The calm content of day is gently stirred:
A sense of blessedness, of heart's full ease,
Falls on the blossomed field and good green trees.

The shadows in the low, belovèd room
Gather and grow in slow, familiar gloom.
How strangely pale the sculptured Dante dreams
High on his shelf! How mellow are the gleams
Of faithful books—What a mysterious grace
Lingers about the shabby, time-worn place.
The world is far away.—Here with my friends—
Old memories, old shadows—so it ends.

The grave, green stillness closer folds the land;
The room is huge with dusk. Now, pipe in hand,
I take the perfect hour.
Hush, the soft croon
Of music—O my heart, that old Scotch tune

7 PER CENT KROGER GROCERY AND BAKING COMPANY

Second Preferred Stock

The Greatest Grocery Business in the World

Established 1883. Yearly sales over $5,000,000. 138 Stores in Ohio and Kentucky; 2 Abattoirs; 3 Bread and Cracker Bakeries, capacity 50,000 loaves daily.

Invest your money in the 7% Preferred Stock of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. of Cincinnati; secured by abundant assets; no bonds; earnings 5 times dividend requirements. Listed on Cincinnati Stock Exchange. *Safety of principal and permanency of dividends.* Par value of shares $100; dividends payable, $1.75 per share, every 3 months. The intelligent investor investigates before investing. Full particulars will be furnished on request.

Claude Ashbrook, Investment Banker
409 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio

PIONEER

SUSPENDERS
Give positive shoulder balance —direct, easy trousers support—comfort in every motion—longest service, greatest satisfaction—fire-gilt mountings, artistic webs, elegance of finish. At dealers—50c—or we mail them, fully guaranteed.
Brighton
GARTER
25¢
The flattest clasp
The surest grip
Pure silk web
The longest wear
All colors and fancy effects. At dealers, or we send direct, fully guaranteed.

PIONEER SUSPENDER COMPANY
718 Market Street, Philadelphia
MAKERS OF PIONEER BELTS

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

She played the night we met!—She's calling there
For me to come—I wonder if she'll wear
The pink rose gown I so loved then?—to come
And in the tender darkness talk of home.
—*Everybody's Magazine* (July).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

PLAYING GIPSY FOR A VACATION

FOUR Southern women who spent a six weeks' vacation in a gipsy wagon traveling through the mountains of the South seem to have found the experience extremely economical as well as novel. A writer in the New York *Sun* who interviewed one of the make-believe gipsies, quotes her graphic and enthusiastic accounts of her wayside adventures thus:

We went to the mountains in a gipsy wagon, taking two tents and two hammocks along. Our party comprized myself and two unmarried girls about my own age, a married woman a few years older, and her sixteen-year-old son. We had two horses and the boy insisted on taking his dog.

We got the idea of traveling in a wagon from the newspaper accounts of the eccentricities of some titled English woman. They spoke of her spending the summer in a gipsy wagon as an eccentricity, but any one who will give the plan a trial will grant that that woman knew a good thing when she saw it.

Our gipsy wagon was nothing more or less than a covered farm wagon drawn by two horses. We hired the horses and the wagon from a farmer living near us for $20 for the six weeks. You see with us from the middle of July to the first of September horses are not very much used on the farm.

Besides the wagon we hired two small tents at a cost of $5 each with the privilege of keeping them until the beginning of the hunting season. The other things, such as quilts, blankets, towels, and our cooking outfit, we brought from home. Two of the girls took their bicycles.

In the way of clothes we women took each a short walking skirt of dark cotton cloth, half a dozen shirt-waists, one sweater, two pretty muslin dresses, one thick tub dress of linen or piqué, two changes of underwear and an extra hat and pair of shoes. These were all packed in large pasteboard boxes.

It took us two weeks to go the 196 miles to the point where we camped, and I am sure I never enjoyed any other two weeks of my life quite as much. We traveled only in the mornings and the cool of the afternoon. When anybody got tired walking or wheeling she would crawl into the wagon for a rest and remain just as long as she wanted.

The horses were gentle and willing and we knew we were not overburdening them even when we were all riding. If the horses wanted to trot while we were walking the person who was driving allowed them to do so, knowing that the walkers and wheelers would catch up in time.

For our midday rest we would select a shaded spot near the road, feed the horses, hang our hammocks in the trees or spread quilts out on the grass and make ourselves comfortable until the cool of the evening. As to feeding ourselves, we took turns cooking on the little kerosene stove which we carried suspended under the wagon.

The wayside meals, this gipsy found, were one of the chief delights of the trip. We read further:

Except such things as sugar, coffee, tea, and a small quantity of flour and meal we took no supplies from day to day. Poultry, eggs, and milk were to be had at each farmhouse and at rates ridiculously low to us who had been brought up in and near a city.

Imagine paying 10 cents a dozen for eggs which you saw gathered, and getting two large young chickens for 25 cents and a fat hen for 15. Those were the prices we paid on the farm, and when we bought of the country stores we paid very little more than that.

As for vegetables, we got them for what we offered, and could have had them given to us had we been willing to accept them. Fruit and melons were to be had on the same terms.

In my part of the country, away from the railroad, a frying-size chicken sells for half the price of a pound of salt pork, and a dozen eggs for a few cents

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

Don't Throw Dull Blades Away - Strop 'Em!

DOES THE STROPPING FOR YOU AND THE HONING TOO!!

AND BETTER THAN THE MOST EXPERT BARBER CAN DO IT.

FLEMING RAZOR STROPPER and HONER

PRICE $2.00

NO SKILL REQUIRED

All you have to do is to lay the Stropper flat on the strop, and move your hand back and forth, producing in a minute the keen, sharp edge necessary to a clean and satisfactory shave.

STROPS and HONES ALL RAZORS and SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

The Fleming Stropper and Honer can be used on any strop or hone.

Any dealer who sells cutlery can supply you. If not, write to us.

We will send the Fleming Stropper and Honer by registered mail on receipt of $2
" " " " Fleming Razor Strop " " " " " " 1
" " " " Fleming Razor Hone " " " " " " 1

Illustrated Booklet free

FLEMING SALES CO. - 253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

5 1/2 % INVESTMENTS 6%

Ministers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, business men, women and other persons who save a portion of their income find our first mortgages on improved and productive farm land to be absolutely satisfactory.

Please write for current list and booklet "A."

E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.
Minneapolis, Minn.

6%

AND SAFETY

Because—we have been in business over 14 years—

Because—under the laws we must deposit first mortgages equal to at least 75% of our assets with a strong trust company, as a protection for our depositors—

Because—we never loan a dollar, except on improved real estate worth at least twice as much as the loan—

Because—of a most careful, conservative and efficient management.

Because of these and other reasons, savings deposited with this company are **absolutely safe.**

They are also exceptionally profitable in interest return.

On Time Deposits we pay 6%
On Savings, payable on demand, 5%

INTEREST CHECKS MAILED EVERY SIX MONTHS

Write today for the book

CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

Privately Printed Books

Memoirs, Historical Works, Poetry and Essays

We are especially well prepared to undertake the complete production of literary works for those who desire to have their books printed privately. All styles of appropriate binding, cloth, paper, leather, and all of the latest and most artistic book type-faces, will be shown in a complete "dummy," with designs and page treatment, which we will make without charge.

Write today to the largest producers of high grade printing and engraving in America.

The Lakeside Press
R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY
Printers · Binders · Designers · Engravers
149-155 Plymouth Place Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Utmost in 6% Bonds

Irrigation Bonds, when properly issued, form ideal investments. No other large class of bonds, based on equal security, pays *six per cent.*

Irrigation Bonds are secured by first liens on the most fertile farm lands in America. The loan will not average one-fourth the land's value.

They are additionally secured by a first mortgage on all that the Irrigation Company owns. Some are municipal obligations—in each case a *tax lien* on all the property in the district.

Where else can one find such ideal security behind bonds that net six per cent?

These are serial bonds, so one may make short-time or long-time investments. And every bond paid off increases the security back of the rest.

The bonds are issued in denominations as low as $100, so they appeal to both small investors and large.

We are the largest dealers in Reclamation Bonds. During the past fifteen years, we have sold seventy such issues. Not a dollar of loss has resulted to any investor.

We have written a book based on all this experience—the best book of the kind ever published. Every investor, small or large, owes to himself its perusal. Everyone in these days should know Irrigation Bonds. The book is free. Please send this coupon today for it.

Trowbridge & Niver Co.

(Established 1893)

Municipal and Corporation Bonds

First National Bank Bldg. CHICAGO — **50 Congress Street BOSTON**

Gentlemen:—Please send me your new Bond Book, "The World's Greatest Industry."

Name .....

Town .....

State 67

PULLMAN $33.50 EXPRESS PAID
HIGH GRADE TYPEWRITER

Express prepaid for a 10 days trial. Looks and writes like the $100 kind. Has 1200 less parts. Simple, durable, mechanically perfect. A type-bar machine, with universal keyboard. Weighs but 11 pounds. Save $50. Fully guaranteed one year. Booklet free.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., CHICAGO
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts. 82

TRY IT YOUR SELF FOR 10 DAYS WITHOUT DEPOSIT

If not satisfactory, return it and no questions asked. **Daus' Improved Tip Top Duplicator** is the result of 25 years' experience, and is used and endorsed by thousands of business houses and individuals. **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original—**Clear, Clean, Perfect.** Complete Duplicator, Cap size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.). Price **$5.00**

The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., **111** John St., New York

less. I mean hen's eggs. In midsummer guinea eggs can be had for five or six cents a dozen.

Of course you can never be sure of the latter being quite as fresh as the hen's eggs, because the guinea steals its nest and as a rule a whole flock of them lay together. On that trip we saw 150 eggs taken out of one nest.

"We never traveled on Sunday, and on this occasion we had spent Sunday near the home of a large farmer whom we met at church. He invited us to go home to dinner with him and after the meal he and his wife took us for a walk through the gardens and the orchard. From the orchard we wandered into the fields and while doing so a guinea hen began to yell in the wheat-field.

Our host and hostess said the bird had just laid, so we all set to work to find the nest. The boy—I mean the boy of our party—found it. It didn't look to be much of a nest, just a heap of eggs about a foot and a half across. We took them up in our skirts and the men used their hats. When we got them to the house we counted and there were 150.

Of course we didn't offer to buy at that place. The owner was a member of the State Legislature and a practising physician. They were too well off to think of selling fruits, vegetables, or anything grown on their farm except cotton and the increase of their blooded cattle.

They loaded us down with fruit and eggs that evening when we insisted on returning to our camp for the night, and the next morning when we passed the house the mistress came out to the gate with four chickens killed and cooked that morning. She said she would be only too glad to join us had we come along ten years earlier or had she been that much younger.

So long as we were in the country we had invitations for almost every night. It was only when we approached a town that the cost of provisions began to rise and the people we met in the roads would stare at us as curiosities. By these two signs we always knew we were getting into civilization.

We spent two weeks in camp and then started for home. We reached home just two hours before our six weeks was up. When the horses were returned to their owner he said they were in better condition than when they left his hands.

The other members of our party are doing the trip all over this summer with two young college men to take my place. They are friends of the boy of our party who entered the university last fall. I didn't go because I married a husband who is taking me on a wedding trip to Europe. Of course every woman enjoys her wedding trip, but I'm wondering if it will really be an improvement on sauntering through the country those beautiful midsummer days.

WHEN SHERMAN PUT A CONFEDERATE IN COMMAND

A CONFEDERATE soldier who was put in absolute command of a squad of Federal soldiers by General Sherman recalls his amusing as well as interesting experience in a Southern magazine. The writer, Dr. R. J. Massey, was stationed during the last two years of the war at Milledgeville, Ga., as a surgeon in charge of Brown Hospital. Here he was on duty when "Sherman came to town." He tells the rest of the story thus in *Uncle Remus's Magazine* (July).

On Sunday afternoon about four o'clock, the news

Hott? Tired? Thirsty?
Coca-Cola
Is Cooling — Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching
5c.
Everywhere
Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

Real Estate Bonds Are Best

Bonds secured by good realty holdings are the first choice of conservative investors. Land is practically indestructible. It is the basis of all values. Real estate, in New York City alone, increased over four hundred and thirty-two million dollars last year.

RECORD GOLD BONDS at 5%, 6%—6% Special

are the best real estate bonds on the market. They are doubly desirable because they may be had in denominations as low as $10, $25, $50 and $100. This is a splendid opportunity for the small investor.

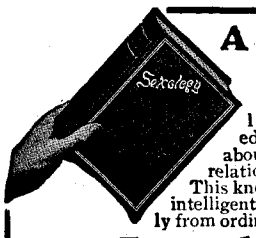
The 6% Special is really a 7% Bond. It sells at 90 which nets 7%.

These bonds are the Big Three of the Record Development Company whose field of proposed operation is New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. They are based on first mortgages and on the ownership of Real Estate in and near large cities.

We recommend these as high grade investments, and advise early reservation.

Write for full particulars.

Record Development Company
HARVEY J. SHUMWAY, PRESIDENT
Room 1219, No. 20 Broad St., New York City



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., 713 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

DEPOSIT MONEY BY MAIL AT SIX PER CENT

School teachers, lawyers, physicians, ministers, business men, women and other classes of people who have money to invest are numbered among our depositors, because they desire to safeguard their money by holding the securities in their own possession. The Secured Certificates of Deposit, issued by this institution, are accompanied by first mortgages on improved property with all legal papers connected therewith. If you desire unquestioned security and a profitable rate of interest, please write for our booklet "F" which explains our plan of issuing 6% Secured Certificates of Deposit.

Write to-day.

Capital and Surplus $350,000

SALT LAKE SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
P. E. McGURRIN - PRES. EST. 1890

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WE OFFER $100,000

8% First Mortgage Twenty-Year Gold Coupon Bonds of the

HOWARD-PACKARD LAND COMPANY

SANFORD, FLORIDA

Denomination $500.00; Interest, September 1st and March 1st

Both principal and interest guaranteed by first mortgage on the rich, sub-irrigated celery and truck lands owned by the HOWARD-PACKARD LAND COMPANY in the famous Sanford Celery Delta, which lands are unequalled in their productiveness and earning capacity.

For the last five years the most conservative statistics will show that these lands have earned more than 8% interest on a valuation of $7000 per acre, but in no case will this bond issue exceed a valuation of $500 per acre. The funds secured from the sale of these bonds will be used solely for the improvement and installation of the sub-irrigation system on the lands which are held as security for this bond issue.

Principal and Interest Payable at the Peoples Bank of Sanford (Florida), Trustee.

We invite the strictest investigation. We *want* you to investigate because you will then invest. Write for our 8% circular.

HOWARD-PACKARD LAND COMPANY

SANFORD, FLORIDA

The Handiest, Most Secure Binder for all Documents Needing Preservation. Steel Klips avoid all Strings, Wires, or Hole Punching.

KLIP BINDER

Send for Booklet

H. H. BALLARD, 327. Pittsfield, Mass.

$400 **High Wheel Motor Vehicles! YES—WHY NOT?**

They are reliable, comfortable and stylish. First cost low, small upkeep. No tire troubles. Punctures and blowouts impossible. Travel any road, in *any* weather. Go through mud, snow, sand. Great hill climbers. Go anywhere a horse and buggy can. Go anywhere a regular automobile can and many places they cannot.

McIntyre

is the World's standard. The *only* complete line of high wheel Motor Vehicles built in America. One, two and three seated passenger cars. Open and Covered Delivery Wagons. 20 Models to choose from. Prices to suit everyone. Air cooled planetary transmission, chain and shaft drive, solid rubber tires, two and four cylinder. 12 to 30 H.P. Write for catalog No. 51.

W. H. McIntyre Co. Standard Mfrs. A.M.C.M.A. **AUBURN, IND.**

Branch Offices: 256 Broadway, New York; 1730 Grand Ave., Kansas City; 418 Third Ave. S., Minneapolis.
Canadian Factory, Tudhope-McIntyre Co., Orillia, Ontario.

came into the town that a squad of Federal cavalry was approaching it in the direction of the railroad station. I at once went out to meet them. The squad was in command of a Captain Duncan who intercepted me in front of the executive mansion. He gave me the military salute, which I returned, and asked me:

"What are you doing here, Major?"

"I am here under orders of Dr. S. H. Stout, the medical director of hospitals of General Hood's army," I answered.

He then asked for my orders; I showed him Dr. Stout's telegram. He then demanded:

"Your commission?"

I immediately produced it, and after reading it, he said:

"Sir, it gives me great pleasure to say that this is the only commission I have read since I have been in your country that would entitle the holder to any respect or protection. Your commission is from the State of Georgia, a sovereign power. These things you call commissions, emanating from a pretended government, the so-called Confederacy, are not worth the paper and ink used in getting them up."

Captain Duncan then asked me to show him my hospital. Doing so, I first took him to my office. Before entering, I said to him, "Captain Duncan, bring in three of the best men you have with you."

It was a cold misty November day. The scouts had been riding all day without dinner. In my office I had a good, big, rousing log fire in a regular old-fashioned country fireplace, which made the room very comfortable. After seating them I called to my boy Matt to bring out the brandy and sugar. Uncorking the first bottle, I said:

"Captain, help yourself, sir, and your friends. Here is a treat I have been reserving for you for the last several months."

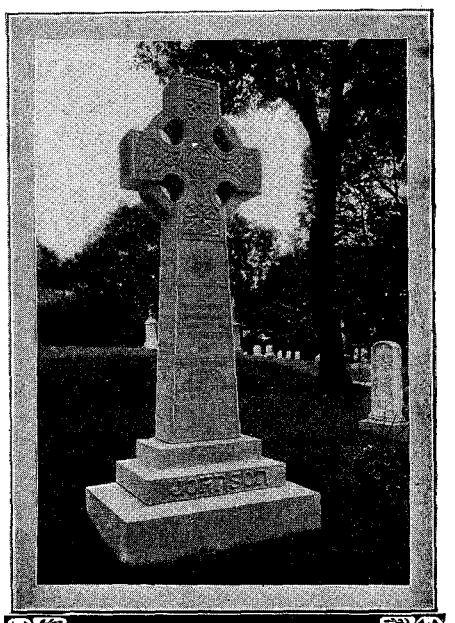
Captain Duncan at once poured out the brandy, sweetening it with sugar. The blue-coats certainly enjoyed the treat. Here we talked freely and cordially for fifteen or twenty minutes, during which the signal as Master Mason being interchanged, the boys in blue and gray seemed to forget there was any question at issue between them. About this time, I said: "Matt, my boy, bring out another bottle." (I had only two bottles but I didn't intend to let them know but that I had several dozen.)

"Gentlemen," said I, "before inspecting the hospitals, help yourselves again."

That bottle soon went to keep company with the first. Thereupon, Captain Duncan warmed up and proffered me any and every assistance I might need during the stay of Sherman's army. Without further inspection of the hospitals, he reported to General Sherman's headquarters that he had examined my hospital, that I was all right, and asked that I have whatever protection might be necessary. Within an hour or two the cavalry retired from the town. Next day, early, there came in several hundred "bummers," who committed all kinds of vandalism. They took everything they could find in sight that could be carried off and searched for many things out of sight. Brown Hospital was thoroughly sacked. Not a particle of butter, flour, chickens, or any of the things I had for the sick, was spared.

I was left twenty-four hours with forty-eight sick and wounded men, without anything at all for them to eat. As soon as I could get to General Scofield's headquarters, a mile out of town, I informed him of the sacking of the hospital. He respectfully referred my papers to General Sherman, asking that I be given everything I needed for my patients. I at once repaired to General Sherman's headquarters, the executive mansion.

Altho my experience with General Sherman differs materially from that of the many graycoats who came in contact with him during the war, without hesitation or reservation I state that to me individually, and to my men he was kind and considerate. Of course, he required that I show him I was in straits, and that my men sorely needed help. This being done, General Sherman ordered at once that his medical director supply me with all needed medical stores, similar orders being sent to the quartermaster- and commissary-generals. In a short time I drew from these departments everything necessary to render my sick and wounded comfortable. At the same time, without solicitation on my part, he ordered the provost marshal of the post, General William Hawley, of the Wisconsin cavalry, to furnish me with a guard of eight men to protect Brown Hos-



Monument Making

like any other high-grade artistic work, must be done by the most finished artists only, and with none but the best of materials.

My life work has been the making of memorials of every high-grade description. Only the finest of granite is used in making

Miller Monuments

Artists, not mere stone-cutters, do the carving. The designs are original with me—made at some special suggestion of yours, if you like. No money expected unless the contract is fulfilled in all respects. My plant is equipped with all labor-saving machinery, hence the price is kept at a minimum. And in dealing with me you deal direct with the manufacturer—one profit, one responsibility. Most memorial-sellers take orders, turn them over to a commission house and have no direct responsibility to you.

Satisfied customers in 35 States of the Union prove that my method of selling by mail is practical and convenient.

If you contemplate erecting a monument I will gladly send booklet and information

J. L. MILLER

(Successor to Thomas & Miller)

47 Liberty St., QUINCY, MASS.

·U-ALL-NO·

·AFTER DINNER MINT·

You will find a new enjoyment in this delightful confection.

A new mint flavor, a mellowness, smoothness, creaminess, known only to U-All-No After Dinner Mint.

Sold in sealed tins, by grocers, confectioners and druggists everywhere. If your dealer does not keep U-All-No we will send a liberal box on receipt of ten cents.

MANUFACTURING CO. OF AMERICA
Sole Makers 439 N. 12th St., Philadelphia

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

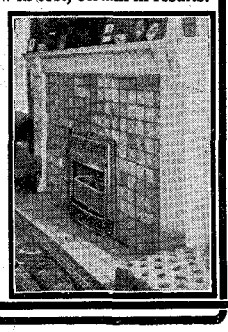
I can save you 60%
of your fuel bill and also give you
four times as much heat
as you can get from a common grate. I can save the expense of your furnace a large part of the Fall and Spring, or can heat the living rooms in a house that has no furnace, at this big saving in cost. This is not an extravagant statement. I can prove what I claim, and can also guarantee results. Your money back if you do not get them.

Aldine Fireplaces

will produce these results, and 48,000 are now doing so in 2,000 cities and towns in the United States and Canada. There is probably an Aldine Fireplace in use in your own town where you can see it. Do not lay aside this magazine and say "I don't believe it" write me and let me prove it. You risk nothing. My new Aldine book tells a plain simple story of proven facts. Send for it—it's free.

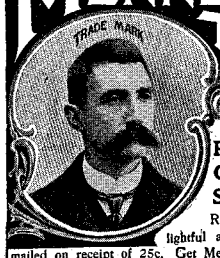
You can just as well save this fuel money and get this extra heat—whether you live in a new or an old house. Low in cost, certain in results.

Write me personally and I will tell you what the Aldine fireplace will accomplish in your own particular case, quoting you price direct or through dealer.



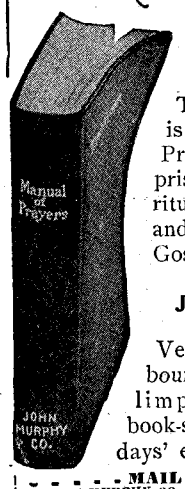
A. D. RATHBONE
President
RATHBONE & PANIGOT CO.
(Formerly Aldine Grate & Mantel Co.)
5905 Clyde Park Ave.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM **TOILET POWDER**



A Positive Relief For **PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN,** and all afflictions of the skin.
A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, PERHAPS, THAN WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, BUT A REASON FOR IT.
Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

"I urge upon all Catholics
the use of the
Manual of Prayers"
J. Cardinal Gibbons



The Manual of Prayers, is the Official Catholic Prayer Book which comprises every practice, rite, ritual, precept, faith, hymn and psalm, Epistles and Gospels.

See that the name
JOHN MURPHY CO.
is on the title

Very convenient in size, bound in Turkey Morocco, limp back. Sold by all book-sellers, or sent for 5 days' examination.

MAIL US THIS COUPON
JOHN MURPHY CO., Dept. B, Baltimore, Md.: Please send me the **"Manual of Prayers,"** for which I enclose $2.00. You to refund money if I do not like book and return it within 5 days at your expense.
Name .....
Address .....
With name stamped on cover **$2.25**

pital from further depredation. These men were placed under my special control, and orders given them strictly to obey me "as tho a Union officer." In all probability I am the only rebel officer who, while in a gray uniform, had a squad of Federal soldiers and marched them through the streets at his command, during the Civil War. Altho nearly fifty years ago, I distinctly remember the sensation created when marching these men up and down the streets of Milledgeville, amid the jeers and cheers of the Yankee soldiers as they would cry out to my squad, "hep, hep, hep," at each step. These men had to be relieved from duty twice a day with a fresh squad and to me was delegated the duty of marching them to and from relief. To their credit be it said that these men rendered faithful service and obeyed my every command.

A picture of Sherman's boys at play also makes a humorous paragraph of Dr. Massay's reminiscences. Milledgeville was at that time the capital of Georgia. At the approach of Sherman, Governor Brown and the legislature suddenly decided that the tall timbers needed a little personal investigation. It is said by some that this was Georgia's first official recognition of scientific forestry. While the real legislature was thus employed, some of Sherman's men volunteered to act as substitutes at the capital. We read:

Sherman's men had rich times. Repairing to the Hall of Representatives, and finding the papers all lying around loose, as the members left them on the foregoing Friday, a mock legislature was at once organized, which passed various and sundry resolutions. One was to declare "All connections herefore existing between 'the Empire State of the South' and the other States of the Union to be null and void, and to cease at once to be of any effect." They also passed, all standing, by unanimous vote, a resolution "of deep sympathy and universal respect for Joseph Emerson Brown, late Governor of Georgia, *now departed.*" Many speeches were made. There was quite a flow of oratory in which was displayed a wonderful knowledge of Georgia history. One speaker especially evinced great familiarity with the life and history of Joe Brown. They then adjourned, agreeing to meet to attend "Joe Brown's funeral." In the mean time they had found Joe Brown's pikes, and arming themselves with these, they formed a procession, arms reversed, marching to the tap of the funeral drum through the main streets. Stopping at the Baptist church, of which Joe Brown was a member, they there stacked their arms *à la militaire* and listened to a very pathetic funeral discourse. Altho nearly fifty years ago, the sound of the drum in funeral dirge as tapped by Sherman's men as they marched through Milledgeville with Joe Brown's pikes reversed, is one of my most distinct recollections of the incidents of those sad, yet thrilling days.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Darling Little Willie.—Little Willie was missed by his mother one day for some time, and when he reappeared she asked:

"Where have you been, my pet?"

"Playing postman," replied her "pet." "I gave a letter to all the houses in our road. Real letters, too."

"Where on earth did you get them?" questioned his mother, in amusement.

"They were those old ones in your wardrobe drawer, tied up with ribbon," was the innocent reply. —*London Opinion.*

An Innovation.—"At a recent commencement a haughty girl graduate swept off the stage."

"Well, that was a practical thesis. Did any graduate demonstrate the cooking of a steak?"—*Washington Herald.*

A Difference.—"I see that our friend still entertains the idea of running for Congress." "Not exactly," answered Farmer Corntossel. "The idea entertains him."—*Washington Star.*

SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

Its aromatic delicacy will surprise you. It is the most perfect blend of tobacco you ever put in your pipe—the highest class—it stands all by itself, the KING of mixtures.

A tobacco that your women folks will like to have you smoke at home—you may never have known the luxury of a pipe smoke before.

SEND 10 CENTS and we will *send a sample.*
THE SURBRUG CO., 132 Reade St., New York

CAN BE MADE INTO PSYCHE KNOT

THIS SET OF 8 PUFFS Coronet or Cluster, Only **$1**

Made like a switch of natural curly hair. Adjusted in one minute, making the fashionable Puff Coiffure, usually sold for $2.50 in ordinary shades—Blonde, Drab and Grey Shades, $3.00, worth double.

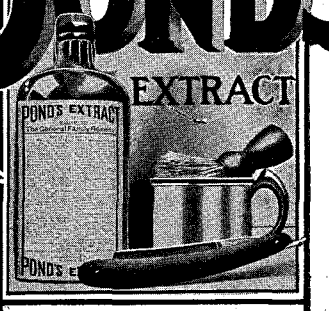
22 in. 2 oz. fine Human Hair Switch	**$1.10**
Light Weight Natural Wavy Switch	**1.25**
Pompadour, Lace Foundation, ear to ear	**1.50**
Hair Roll, all around the head, net covered	**.35**

Send lock of your hair with amount or will send on approval if 25c *is sent to cover express charges. Catalogue of fine* quality Wigs, Hair and Toilet Goods sent FREE.
C. KINSMAN, HAIR IMPORTER, D71-86 State St., Chicago

THE "BEST" LIGHT

One burner will give as much light as ten ordinary oil lamps; six 16 candle power electric bulbs—six 16 candle power gas jets or 8 acetylene gas jets. Costs 3 cts. per week. Produces a pure, white, steady, safe light. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.
THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

After Shaving
POND'S EXTRACT



THE BEST PART OF THE SHAVE IS WHEN YOU COME TO
POND'S EXTRACT
Relieves Irritation
Prevents Inflammation
Assures Comfort
Used by men of discrimination everywhere. Sold only in sealed bottles—never in bulk. Write for interesting booklet on shaving,—mailed free on request.
Lamont, Corliss & Co., 78 Hudson St.
Sole Agents, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

The Dainty Mint Covered Candy Coated Chewing Gum

Particularly Desirable after Dinner

BETTER—STRONGER

More lasting in flavor than any other.
A try—a test—Good-bye to the rest!

Sold in 5¢ 10¢ and 25¢ packets
Frank H. Fleer & Company Inc.
Philadelphia, U.S.A. and Toronto, Can.

ATONIA... GASTRICA

By Achilles Rose, M.D., and Robert Coleman Kemp, M.D.

A VALUABLE little treatise on some of the chronic disorders and diseases of the stomach. It is a book that will be of immense value to the physician in his daily work.

D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D.: "I have no doubt of the value of this contribution to the therapeutics of the stomach."

C. I. Patterson, M.D., Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N.Y.: "I find it most instructive and interesting."

12mo, cloth, illustrated, 215 pp. $1.00 net; by mail, $1.09.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

Rev. Dr. Robert Macdonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I asked Dr. Worcester what medical writers he followed for authority and sanction. He put in my hand Dr. Paul Dubois' 'Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders' and Dr. Schofield's illuminating work of the British Medical Society on 'The Mental Factor in Medicine.'"—*From Sermon, preached February 24, 1908.*

Hand-Books of the Emmanuel Movement of

MENTAL HEALING

Which Has Been So Wonderfully Successful in Treating Disease:

THE PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

By Dr. Paul DuBois, University of Bern; Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., and William A. White, M.D. 8vo, Cloth, 471 pages. Copius Index. Price, $3.00 net; postpaid, $3.25.

THE MENTAL FACTOR IN MEDICINE, or THE FORCE OF MIND

By A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. London, Eng. 12 mo, Cloth, 347 pages. Price, $2.15, postpaid.

Rev. Dr. Samuel McComb, Emmanuel Church, Boston: "I constantly recommend them to the sufferers who come to us, and it will give me pleasure to continue to do so."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

Our Five Feet of Summer Books.—NANSEN'S "Farthest North."
WILLIAM WINTER'S "Old Friends."
WHITTIER'S "Snow Bound."
MAHAFFY'S "The Frieze of the Parthenon."
SAXE'S "Nothing to Wear."
A. B. FROST'S "American Types."—*New York Mail.*

Unbelievable.—"Gosh, I guess those city folks meant what they said when they told us that they came up here to get a good rest."

"They're taking it easy, eh?"

"Taking it easy. I should say they are. Would you believe it, not a one of 'em has got out of bed before 6 o'clock any morning since they've been here."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Church Advertising.—PASTOR—"I was so sorry for your wife during the sermon this morning, Doctor. She had such a dreadful fit of coughing that the eyes of the whole congregation were fixt upon her."

DOCTOR—"Don't be unduly alarmed. She was wearing her new hat for the first time."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Appropriate.—A clergyman went to have his teeth fixt by a dentist. When the work was done the dentist declined to accept more than a nominal fee. The parson, in return for this favor, insisted later on the dentist accepting a volume of the reverend gentleman's own writing. It was a disquisition on the Psalms, and on the fly leaf he had to inscribe this appropriate inscription: "And my mouth shall show forth thy praise."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Advantage.—FRIEND—"Why do you encourage these woman's suffrage meetings? Surely you don't approve of them?"

HUSBAND—"Approve? With all my heart! I can come home as late as I like now without finding my wife at home to ask questions."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Like a Cigar.—"A play," remarked the theatrical manager, "is like a cigar."

"What's the answer?" inquired the innocent reporter.

"If it's good," explained the manager, "everyone wants a box, and if it's bad no amount of puffing will make it draw."—*Bystander.*

She Might Have Helped.—HE—"It was a frightful moment when I received your letter telling me of the insuperable obstacle to our marriage. I would have shot myself, but I had no money to buy a revolver."

SHE—"Dearest, if only you had let me know."—*Simplicissimus.*

Broken in Time.—DYER—"Did his widow succeed in breaking his will?"

DUELL—"Yes; long before he died."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

Realism.—THE AUTHOR—"Well, how did you like my play?

THE CRITIC—"Oh, it was very nice."

THE AUTHOR—"Didn't you think the church scene realistic?"

THE CRITIC—"Intensely so. Why, a great many of us actually went to sleep while it was on."—*Cleveland Leader.*

She Was Too Quick For Them.—There were three at the little table in the café, a lady and two men, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

Suddenly the electric lights went out, and the lady, quickly and noiselessly, drew back.

An instant later there was the smack of a compound kiss. As the electric lights went up each man was seen to be smiling complaisantly.

"I thought I heard a kiss," said the lady, "but nobody kissed me."

Then the men suddenly glared at each other, and flushed and looked painfully sheepish.

A Stab.—"I am afraid you would marry a fool if he asked you."

"Is that a proposal?"—*Illustrated Bits*

Modern Building

Demands modern material—and there is but one modern material—indestructible, economical concrete—but it is always safer to specify

Dragon

PORTLAND CEMENT

CONCRETE

You are then absolutely certain of the best results both in appearance and durability.

The continued use of Dragon Portland Cement by the best known builders in this country for the past twenty years is sufficient guarantee of its superior quality. Its manufacturers have been making the highest grade of Cement for more than three quarters of a century.

Quality DRAGON PORTLAND CEMENT Uniform

Dragon Portland Cement Concrete is adaptable to every type of building construction—the small outbuilding, the bungalow, the mansion.

If you are going to build, let us send you our book on Concrete Construction. Tell us your difficulties and the advice of our consulting engineer is at your service free of charge.

Call or write today. It costs you nothing and may be the means of your avoiding costly errors.

The Lawrence Cement Company

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN, Pres't

NEW YORK *PHILADELPHIA*

The CUMBERLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Cumberland, Md.

GRAY MOTORS

6 HORSE POWER COMPLETE 1, 2 & 3 Cylinders, 3 to 30 H. P. $89.50 IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Price—$60 and upwards. Write for color catalog today—with beautiful color print of yacht Grayling—fastest motor boat of its length and beam in the world—most complete marine catalog ever published. Gray Motor Co. 8 Leib St., Detroit, Mich.

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. *Write for Special Offer.*

Finest Guaranteed 1909 Models **$10 to $27**
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.
1907 & 1908 Models **$7 to $12**
all of best makes
500 Second-Hand Wheels
All makes and models, good as new..... **$3 to $8**

Great **Factory Clearing Sale.**
We **Ship On Approval** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.**
Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. **Do not buy** till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. D 273 Chicago

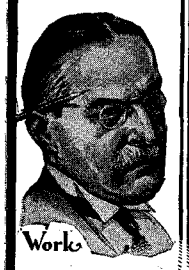
TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

STYLE ECONOMY

WATERPROOFED LINEN
LITHOLIN
COLLARS & CUFFS

FIT COMFORT



FOR ALL MEN AT ALL TIMES

LITHOLIN Linen Collars and Cuffs waterproofed, fit every man and every occasion. No other kind so good—when at your desk, on the train, at the dance, or in the field, you'll find them comfortable, clean and in style always. No more worry about collars "wilting," for they won't. They never fray. A wipe with a damp cloth gets rid of any soil, and makes them white as new. All trouble is saved, and you do away with the present weekly expense of laundering. No "tie-binding" with the turn-downs—there's a space. All styles and sizes.

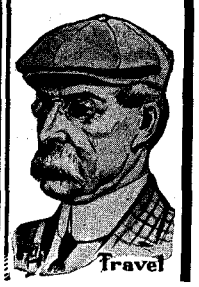
The same collar you have always worn, only waterproofed.

Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

Always sold from a RED box. Avoid substitutes!

If not at your dealer's, send, giving styles, size, how many, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid. Style book free on request.

THE FIBERLOID COMPANY
Dept. 13 7 Waverly Place, New York



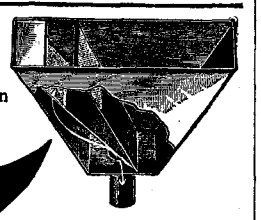
THE No-Shammy FUNNEL

Positively guaranteed to take all water and dirt out of Gasoline and ten times as fast as the unreliable chamois covered funnel.

At Auto Supply and Hardware dealers. Price $2.00 or shipped direct, prepaid

Write for FREE Booklet.

Austro-American Separator Co., 5718 Hough Ave., Cleveland, O.



WILKINSON'S COURSE OF FOREIGN CLASSICS

By Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson

It is the aim of these books to supply a comprehensive course in classics for the many who are prevented from accomplishing a course of school or college training in this important department of education. The course is useful for those who are unfamiliar with the foreign languages and as supplementary reading for students in schools and colleges. In six volumes. 12mo, cloth. With maps and illustrations. Per vol., $1.50; per set, $9.00. Three-quarters leather, $2.50 per vol.; $15.00 per set.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE VOLUMES

PREPARATORY GREEK COURSE IN ENGLISH.
PREPARATORY LATIN COURSE IN ENGLISH.
COLLEGE GREEK COURSE IN ENGLISH.
COLLEGE LATIN COURSE IN ENGLISH.
CLASSIC FRENCH COURSE IN ENGLISH.
CLASSIC GERMAN COURSE IN ENGLISH.

OPINIONS BY NOTABLE CRITICS

I have read it with much pleasure . . . there are many who will be grateful for just such a work.—*Thomas Wentworth Higginson.*

Peculiarly apt and instinctive.—*Edmund Clarence Stedman.*

I delight in the ingenious and simple plan of it, and in its felicitous execution.—*Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, LL.D., Cornell University.*

Popular works of this kind are genuine cultivators of the public taste.—*Westminster Review.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK CITY

HOW MUCH DEPENDS

upon MEMORY in the struggle for success, and even after success has been attained? Teach yourself. With the aid of Professor LOISETTE'S memory system you can improve your memory 100 per cent. in a few months. PRICE $2.50. Sole publishers,

MEMORY

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street New York City, N. Y.

FOR PHYSICIANS

The Influence of the Mind on the Body

By DR. PAUL DUBOIS, University of Berne
Translated by L. B. GALLATIN

"A very valuable and interesting little book. There is food for thought in, above, below, and all around every line."—*Medical Counselor*, Chicago.

Cloth, 50 cents net; by mail 54 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

These Two Books Will Help You Write Good English

The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer

Contains directions to authors on the manner of preparing copy, correcting proofs, and notes on submitting manuscripts for publication.

The New York Evening Mail: "Is at once the most exhaustive and the most succinct of the many books at the service of the young author."

12mo, cloth, 148 pp. Price, 75 cents, net. By Mail, 83 cents.

A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH

It treats the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not touched on by the dictionary.

The New York Times: "The scope and plan of the volume, which is of handy size and alphabetical arrangement, strike one as pleasantly sane and sound."

12mo, cloth, 240 pp. Price, 75 cents, net. By Mail, 83 cents.

By FRANK H. VIZETELLY, F. S. A., Associate Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

Manners.—They were the little daughters of an artist—Edith and Ethel.

"You don't look so very much alike," remarked a visitor.

"Oh, no!" answered Ethel, who was the younger. "I'm in mamma's later manner."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Time and Immortality.—Joaquin Miller was once overtaken by a countryman who gave him a long ride. Tired, at length, of conversation, the poet took a novel from his pocket. "What are you reading?" said the countryman. "A novel of Bret Harte's," said Mr. Miller. "Well, now, I don't see how an immortal being wants to be wasting his time with such stuff." "Are you quite sure," said the poet, "that I am an immortal being?" "Of course, you are." "If that is the case," responded Miller, "I don't see why I need be so very economical of my time."—*Christian Register.*

No Recommendation.—"Mary, after the week is out I shan't need your services," the boarding-house keeper told her cook; "your cooking doesn't suit me."

"But the boarders seem to like it, ma'am!"

"Yes. That's why I must get another cook."—*Bohemian.*

A Definition.—TOMMY—"Pop, what is retribution?"

POPLEY—"Retribution, my son, is something we are sure will eventually overtake other people."—*Chicago News.*

Fifty Per Cent. Discount for Truth.—Berkowitz and Sternberg, traveling salesmen, met on the train.

"I have just come from St. Louis, where I did a tremendous business," said Berkowitz. "How much do you think I sold?"

"How should I know?" replied Sternberg.

"Of course you don't know, but vhat do you guess?"

"Oh, about half."

"Half of vhat?"

"Why, half vhat you say."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Delicate Compliment.—MODISTE—"To wear a fashionable hat with grace you must have a head like this wooden model. That is the reason why madame looks so charming in the hat I made for her."—*Simplicissimus.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 25.—Ninety-nine new cases of cholera and thirty-four deaths are reported in St. Petersburg in the last twenty-four hours.

June 28.—It is reported from Berlin that Prince von Buelow will resign his post as chancellor after the Finance Bill is disposed of.

June 29.—More than 100 suffragettes are arrested in London for attempting to storm the House of Commons.

July 1.—Two earthquake shocks stronger than those which laid Messina and Reggio waste in December, occur in those cities and the neighboring country.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 26.—The Senate passes a bill appropriating $10,000,000 for taking the thirteenth census.

June 29.—Secretary MacVeagh calls on national-depository banks for a return to the treasury of Government funds aggregating about $25,000,000.

GENERAL

June 28.—A strike of carmen which completely tied up street-car service in Pittsburg, is settled after a day of some rioting.

Six thousand miners walk out in the Pittsburg (Kan.) coal-fields.

June 30.—More than 10,000 employees of union plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, quit work because of the "open-shop" order of the company.

The Halladay State-wide Liquor Prohibition Law goes into effect throughout the State of Tennessee.

July 1.—Orville Wright makes three successful flights in his new aeroplane at Fort Myer, Va.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MEMORIALS

This quaint old Welsh headstone reproduction is most interesting in its symbolic design. Although a faithful reproduction, the sculptor has given to it his personal interpretation, and that is the way with our memorials—they are true artist craftsmen's work. Distinguished likewise by an appropriateness and dignity in the conception of the subject—and that is much sought for in memorials.

We have studios in both Italy and New York, having been workers in stone for many years.

Will gladly send you our booklet.

THE LELAND COMPANY
557 Fifth Avenue **New York**
Rochester: 526 Chamber of Commerce Bldg,
Cleveland: 428 Garfield Bldg.
Studios: Pietrasanta, Italy. 133d Street, N. Y.

OFFICE STANDARD DICTIONARY

Just the Size You Need

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary

Designed to fully meet the most exacting requirements of a modern abridged dictionary. 62,284 terms, besides 1,224 illustrations, 2,000 antonyms, full etymologies, use of prepositions indicated, etc. With complete index.

Boston Herald: "It is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use, and for scholars in high schools and academies. It is quite sufficient for the needs of nine readers in ten."

Large 8vo, 923 pp., Cloth, leather back, $2.50. Bound in Full Leather, $4.00. Patent Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d St., N. Y.

OBTAIN A SHARE OF THE FULL PROFITS OF NEW YORK REAL ESTATE FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS

Invest any amount from

$100

up (cash or annual installments for TEN YEARS) in our

Accumulating Stock

Security Unquestioned

$3,000,000 Assets

Write for Booklet G giving references and 14 Years' Results

New York Realty Owners
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"H. O. B.," Chicago, Ill.—"In THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 15 your plural of *Knight Templar* is wrong. 'Lords Bishops of Durham and St. David's is correct. Both are lords; both are bishops. Both words are nouns. 'Knights Baronets' is correct for the same reason. Knights Templars *is not correct* but should be Knights Templar, because Templar is an adjective and adjectives are not pluralized in English. Come down out of that hat!"

THE LEXICOGRAPHER respectfully declines the invitation to "come down out of that hat," and begs leave to inform his correspondent that the word Templar in the expression "Knights Templars" is *not an adjective* but a noun, and has been in use as a noun in this particular connection for nearly three centuries. If "H. O. B." will read the "Narrative of the Travels" of the late Sir John de Mandeville he will find that this author, the earliest writer of English prose whose work survives, writing on the Knights Templars, said: "In that Temple duellen the Knyghtes of the Temple, that weren wont to be ciept *Templeres;* and that was the foundacion of here Ordre" (p. 88). Let "H. O. B." consult also his STANDARD DICTIONARY and he will find that the term *Templar* is both adjective and noun, and that the Templars when referred to in the plural are correctly spoken of as Knights Templars. That this is the correct form of the plural for this expression is declared also by Dr. James C. Fernald in his "Working Grammar of the English Language," by Bullion in his "English Grammar," and by Dr. William Maxwell in his "School Grammar," as well as by Goold Brown in his "Grammar of English Grammars." If these authorities are not sufficient to convince "H. O. B." perhaps he will consult the Encyclopedia Britannica (s. v. Templars), where he will find among much other information the following: "TEMPLARS, KNIGHTS. Perhaps the most renowned of the three great military orders founded in the 12th century for the defense of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem is that of the *Knights Templars.*" Should this authority not be sufficient to convince "H. O. B"' of his *faux pas*, the New International Encyclopedia may help to do so. There, we read, under TEMPLARS, KNIGHTS: "They adopted the rule of Saint Augustine and took the name of Knights of Christ. But as quarters were assigned to them in the palace at Jerusalem, known as Solomon's Temple, they soon were called Knights of the Temple or *Knights Templars.*"

"A. H.," Cincinnati, Ohio.—"Please advise me if 'should,' indicating future performance, is used correctly in the following sentence: 'Please advise when returning proofs, if we *should* continue printing these labels showing the letter "F" as on sample A or as on sample B.'"

The sentence should read: Please advise us when returning proofs, if we *shall*, etc. Page 140 of Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language" states: "*Shall*, tho grammatically in the present tense is used as an auxiliary to express future action or state of the principal verb, either as a prediction, a command, or a necessity." Whereas, "*Should* expresses duty, probability, or the fulfilment of a condition either in present or future tense."

"J. L. W.," Houston, Tex.—(1) "All of" is a popular idiom to emphasize the totality of that which is referred to; as, "How many of those men did you see?" "I saw *all of* them." The best literary usage omits the *of* as needless, preferring, "I saw them *all*," "Take it all," etc.; "I saw *all* (not *all of*) my friends once more."

(2) "Attached to which *are* fifty shares of stock," would be the correct form of this sentence, as the word "shares" is undoubtedly the subject of the verb "are." "Stock" being the object of the preposition "of" can not be the subject of the verb.

"C.," Goderich, Ont.—"Balance," as used in the sense of "remainder" or "surplus," is colloquial and inelegant, especially in the sentence, "For the balance of the day." "Remainder" is by far the better term.

UP TO DATE AND SAFE!

Remington

SOLID-BREECH HAMMERLESS

The Remington is the oldest Arms Company in America, yet Remingtons represent the youngest, the most modern ideas of all. The Remington Auto-loading Shotgun and Rifle load themselves by recoil. Like the Remington Pump Gun they are Solid Breech Hammerless—are **in a class by themselves.**

Safety is the keynote of a Remington. The thick wall of solid steel protects your face.

Get a modern, up-to-date Remington—the gun that represents safety and 20th Century Progress.

Booklet O tells of Buffalo Jones roping wild cats

The Remington Arms Co.
Ilion, N. Y.
Agency, 315 Broadway, New York City

LETTERS FROM HEAVEN

Letters supposed to have been written by a mother in Heaven to her son on earth.

Full of Conviction

12 mo, cloth, 272 pp., $1.00.
Funk & Wagnalls Co.
New York.

LETTERS FROM HELL

Letters supposed to have been written by a man of the world in hell to those on earth.

THE ANGUISHED CRIES OF A LOST SOUL.

12 mo, cloth, 360 pp., $1.00.
Funk & Wagnalls Co.
New York.

ALUMINOID

Falcon Pen

A fine hot weather pen—holds a lot of ink, never corrodes, stays perfect till all worn out.

Firm as steel, smooth as gold.

The pen is made by the makers of the famous Blackstone—large lead pencil for writers.

For sale by Stationers.

Pencil sample postpaid 10c.
Pen samples postpaid 2c stamp.

A. L. SALOMON & CO.
347 Broadway **New York**

4 A. L. SALOMON'S ALUMINOID

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

"Twice as many people travel under escort around the World with the Collver Tours as with those of any other company, without exception."

And yet the Collver tours have always represented the greatest luxury in travel, in small, select parties only.

The fact quoted above was stated by three transportation men independently of each other, each of whom is in a position to know absolutely of what he speaks.

Tours of from four to twelve months' duration.

Novel and thorough itineraries.

Send for the Collver Book.

COLLVER TOURS COMPANY
424 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Yellowstone Park Camping Out Horseback Coaching
Ideal summer vacation, 7—9—18 days out-of-doors. $35 up includes **all** expenses. Write for illustrated literature and full particulars of these and *SEATTLE, ALASKA* and **European** Tours.
BRYANT SPENCE TOURS
491 Monadnock Block Chicago

PALESTINE—1910
Oberammergau
Write for particulars and itinerary
THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, Appleton, Wisconsin

ROUND THE WORLD
September '09, November '09, March '10
EGYPT AND PALESTINE
January to April '10
Variety of itineraries and prices PLAN EARLY.
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

SAIL JULY For Italy or France, or Germany or Holland, end in Scotland. Prices all inclusive, $330 to $535.
THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, Appleton, Wisconsin

PARIS OUT OF DOORS
F. Berkeley Smith has written another delightful book—"Parisians Out of Doors." "Smith's book would make a wooden Indian part with his cigars." —Fred'k Remington. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

Boston Travel Society Journeys
ROUND THE WORLD. Four, five and six months' journeys, **$1450, $1950** and **$2100.**
Departures September 8, October 20, January 15 and February 25.
All Expenses; Delightful Itineraries.
EUROPE
Various Departures, **$250** to **$700.**
206 Berkeley Bldg., Boston, Mass.

HOTELS

Lake St. Joseph Hotel, Quebec
Open July 1st. Fifty minutes from the ancient Capital, Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, on the loveliest lake in the Laurentian Hills. Boating, (Hotel's own launches) fishing, golf, lawn games, driving. New York management; 100 rooms; orchestra; telegraph. Rates, $2.50 up, Write Manager for booklet.

SPRUCE Cottage Camp for Girls, Vineland, N.J. Delightful summer home for girls under 12. In charge of experienced teachers. For booklet address Miss Flora E. Otis, Spruce Cottage School, Vineland, N.J.

HOTELS in Europe — Brochure describing most desirable Hotels all over Europe sent free. The CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, Appleton, Wis.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Great swift observation steamers of steel and glass.
"Robert Fulton"
"Hendrick Hudson" and "Albany"
Leave Desbrosses St., N.Y., 8:40 A. M. Southbound, leave Albany, 8:30 A. M. Sundays excepted.
General Offices, Desbrosses St. Pier

UP AMONG VERMONT'S GREEN HILLS and on LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Best Summer Resort Region. Terms $5 to $10 per week. Handsomely Illustrated Booklet containing 150 pages, full information, also details Tercentenary Celebration, Lake Champlain. Send 6c to "Summer Homes," 23 St. Albans, Vt., 360 Washington Street, Boston, or 385 Broadway, New York. Free on personal application.

YOUNG UNIVERSITY MAN
graduate, refined, speaking English, French, German and Italian, accustomed to traveling, would go abroad as traveling companion, secretary or tutor. Highest references Box 225, Literary Digest.

ORGANIZERS wanted for Oriental and European Tours. Free trips for successful workers. Write for our proposition.
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
14 Beacon Street Boston, Mass.

Classified Columns

Rate for advertisements under this heading **75 cents per line**

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

On a capital of $150 00. With some Brains and Hustle. An annual income of $3000.00 *and upwards can easily be made only occupying* part of your time. With small capital an unusual opportunity is offered to build up an independent business handling The Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner. Write today for particulars. We *also manufacture Portable Wagon House to* House Cleaners. GEN'L COMPRESSED AIR AND VACUUM MACHY. CO., 519 L.D. North Taylor Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

BUILD A $5,000 BUSINESS in two years. *Let us start you in the collection business.* No capital needed; big field. We teach secrets of collecting money; refer business to you. Write today for free pointers and new plan. AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE, 56 State Detroit, Michigan.

HELP WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted in every city to introduce a new co-operative savings plan. Liberal commission—Permanent business—Real Estate or Insurance Agents preferred. The Mutual Society, 45 B way, New York.

Wanted—Railway Mail Clerks, City Carriers, Post Office Clerks. Examinations everywhere soon. $1100 yearly. Preparation free. Write immediately for schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. H 59, Rochester, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL

TEACHERS WANTED for Pacific Coast states. Full details free from Pacific Teachers' Agency, Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, or Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. *GUIDE BOOK and* WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. *Evans Wilkens & Co., 849* "F." Washington.

PATENTS THAT PAY. PROTECT Your Idea! 2 Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent" 61-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. VROOMAN, 1106 F St. Washington, D. C.

PATENTS that PROTECT. Our three books for Inventors mailed on receipt of six cents stamps.
R. S. & A. B. LACEY
Dept. 63, Washington, D. C. Estab. 1869.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

WILL CONSIDER really good stories and special articles suitable for religious literary periodical; juvenile matter specially. Enclose stamps.
WILLIAMSON, 328 Wabash, Chicago.

Manuscripts wanted. Novels, poetry, history, essays, etc., for publication in book form. COCHRANE PUBLISHING CO., 751 Tribune Building New York City.

Authors having difficulty in placing Mss. should have them revised and criticised. Advice free. LITERARY BUREAU, 64 Fort Greene Place Brooklyn.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Real Estate Mortgages netting 6% to 7% represent the safest investments today. *They improve with age and are not affected* by trusts or panics. Obtainable from $500.00 upwards. Get posted. Write for free sample copy. Address "BONDS AND MORTGAGES," 98 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, It tells all about them.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

TYPEWRITERS, every make, each entirely rebuilt and refinished; guaranteed satisfactory or may be returned. Illustrated list free. *Agent's discounts.* Typewriter Clearing House Co., 82 Duane St., New York City.

Clearance Sale: Bargains; Rebuilt Remingtons, Underwoods, Olivers; (all makes) $18 to $39; shipped allowing trial. Consolidated Typewriter Exch., 245 B'way. Est'd 25 Years.

Typewriters.—Hammond, Franklin, $10.00; Remington, $12.00; Smith Premier, $15.00; Oliver, $29.00. Year's guarantee. Harlem Typewriter Exch., Rm. 37, 217 W. 125th St. N.Y.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ENLARGEMENTS for Den Decorations. Special—Two 8 in. x 10 in. enlargements for 75c with order. Expert Developing, Printing and *Enlarging. Regular price* list 2c stamp. ROBT. L. JOHNSTON, Expert Photo Finishing, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

FOR THE HOME

VIRGINIA COUNTRY CURED HAMS, one year old (8 to 14 lbs.) 25c. per lb. FOREST HOME FARM
PURCELLVILLE VIRGINIA.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

NELSON'S Loose Leaf Encyclopedia in 12 Vols., absolutely new; cost $72.00; invalu*able in library; will sell for* $35.00. Address, Bargain, Box 224, Literary Digest.

MACHINERY

RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC RAM pumps water by water power—no attention—no expense—2 feet fall elevates water 50 feet, etc. Guaranteed Catalog Free. RIFE RAM CO., 2197 Trinity Bldg. New York.

KENNEL

FOR SALE.—TO MAKE ROOM will sell at a low figure some bitches ranging from 13 months old to 3 years, sired by such good dogs as Ch. Southport Sculptor, Alloway Ambition, Ch. Imna Superior, Imna Chieftain; also a Blue Merle dog by Blue Mount, a sable dog by Ch. Ormskirk Artist, and Ch. Ormskirk Typist; also some 3 months' old pups by Princess Alexandra and Student Emperor. Further particulars address
IMNA KENNELS, West Simsbury, Ct. 141

$50 GOLD PIECES
For Sale or Exchange
No Fancy Prices. Only Best Strains. State Your Wishes. We Ship on Approval.
D'ARGENT COLLIE KENNELS
Fort Plain, N. Y.
Frank M. Willeson, Proprietor Geo. C. Davis, Mgr.

HELPS TOWARD THE MOST EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING

New Methods for Acquiring Effective Elocution

THE ESSENTIALS OF ELOCUTION

Novel ways by which to perfect every gesture and articulation to that high degree of art where the art itself is concealed and the hearer is made oblivious of everything but the sentiments uttered by the speaker. These talks are radical departures from old-time methods. By ALFRED AYRES, Author of "The Orthoepist," "The Verbalist," etc., etc. 16mo. Cloth. 75 cents.

The Lutheran Observer; "It is worth more than all the ponderous philosophies on the subject."

Perfection of Voice, Gesture, and Bearing

THE DRILL BOOK IN VOCAL CULTURE

A comprehensive study of the fundamental constituents of effective, graceful speaking. Heartily commended by the highest authorities. The book contains several illustrative diagrams. It is the result of wide reading, careful study, and practical experience. By EDWARD P. THWING, M.D., PH.D., Author of "A Handbook of Illustrations," "Outdoor Life in Europe," etc. 16mo, Paper. 25 cents.

The Independent, New York: "Compact and inexpensive, but it omits nothing essential."

How to Reach, Move, and Influence an Audience

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE

This is not a book on elocution, but treats, in a new and original way, public speaking. The author devotes particular attention to the use of the will in public speaking, and emphasizes creative rather than imitative speaking. It contains many interesting facts and illustrations. By NATHAN SHEPPARD, Compiler "The Dickens Reader," "Character Reading from George Eliot," etc. 12mo, Cloth. 75 cents.

The Literary World, Boston: "We advise every public speaker to read at least the opening chapter of this book; the rest will follow."

The Best Selections for Platform Delivery

BELL'S STANDARD ELOCUTIONIST

Principles and exercises, followed by a copious selection of extracts in prose and poetry, classified and adapted for reading and recitations, from ancient and modern eloquence. For senior and junior pupils and students. Revised edition, 188th thousand. By Prof. CHAS. BELL and ALEXANDER M. BELL, F.E.L.S., Late Lecturer in University College, London. 12mo, Cloth. $1.50.

Prof. T. C Trueblood, Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.: "It *is* standard, and contains many valuable hints and exercises."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 East 23d St., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

Travel and Resort Directory

THE ROCK ISLAND TO THE ROCKIES

The Best Way to the Best Place

It's the vacation way to vacation land.

The de Luxe Rocky Mountain Limited

—with stenographer, barber and valet—is only one of several splendid trains which leave Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham every day for Colorado Springs, and Denver, over the

Rock Island-Frisco Lines

One night from Chicago or St. Louis; two nights from New York, Boston or Philadelphia

Just an evening at the Club—for that's what it's like—refreshing sleep in a sweet, roomy berth, and you are breathing the glorious mile-high Colorado air.

Send without delay for our eighty-page illustrated Colorado book and Yellowstone Park-Alaska-Yukon-Pacific folder. Free on request and worthy a place in any library.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager
8 La Salle Street Station, - - Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH AMERICA CRUISE

First cruise ever arranged. Visiting all the splendid cities. 81 days, 16,200 miles. $350 up. By S. S. BLUECHER, leaving New York, January 22, 1910. Write for full particulars.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
45 Broadway New York

NO VACATION COMPLETE WITHOUT IT

You can bid defiance to all sorts of weather if you have Marshall P. Wilder's new book "Smiling 'Round the World." It's the best kind of a book to turn a gloomy day into sunshine and mirth. Wilder saw the funny side of things on his tour around the world. He makes you laugh despite your mood.

ILLUSTRATED 12mo. CLOTH, $1.50

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, N.Y.

How Paris Amuses Itself

A captivating picture of the merry spirit, the sparkle, the color, the throb of the gayest of all cities. By F. BERKELEY SMITH. Profusely illustrated with photographs, drawings by the author, and water color drawings by eminent French artists and caricaturists. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

"It is a fascinating book which those who know Paris and those who have the pleasure of making its acquaintance in the future will alike abundantly enjoy."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

May I help plan a Western outing trip for you?

The Far West is well worth a visit.

Summer is a good time to go.

This year the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is a special attraction.

Very low round-trip excursion fares to the Rockies and the Pacific this Summer.

You are invited to write for those Santa Fe outing books which most interest you:

"A Colorado Summer,"
"California Summer Outings,"
"Yosemite,"
"Titan of Chasms" (Grand Canyon).

Also special convention folders for N. E. A. at Denver, G.A.R. at Salt Lake, Elks at Los Angeles, and Seattle Exposition.

Say which ones you want.

It's a cool trip. From Colorado west you ride most of the way a mile up in the sky. Cool in California, too, in the Sierras or by the sea.

W. J. Black, Pass. Traffic Mgr.,
A. T. & S. F. Ry. System,
1118-H Railway Exchange, Chicago.

JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE

The Travelers' Handbook
By JOSEPHINE TOZIER

A practical book prepared on new lines for travelers in the eastern hemisphere. It is not intended to take the place of such "Guide Books" as those of Baedeker, but full of suggestions helpful in directing the American abroad with regard to such perplexing matters as shopping, hotels, tips, foreign usages, etiquette, and many other details of comfort and convenience.

12mo, cloth. Price $1.00 net

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

The Real Latin Quarter of Paris

Charles Dana Gibson: "It is like a trip to Paris."

Inside glimpses of the world's greatest Bohemia, profusely illustrated, $1.20.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

Frederic Remington: "You have left nothing undone."

By F. Berkeley Smith

"Quaint Cape Cod"

Send for this Book

Cape Cod's the place where you would enjoy yourself this summer.

We've a beautifully illustrated book that tells about the summer pleasures that await *you* on Cape Cod—the yachting, the bathing, the fishing and the social life.

Before you decide where to go this summer, send for "Quaint Cape Cod."

It's Free

Write A. B. Smith, G. P. A.,
Room 184 New Haven, Conn.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

AROUND THE WORLD CRUISES

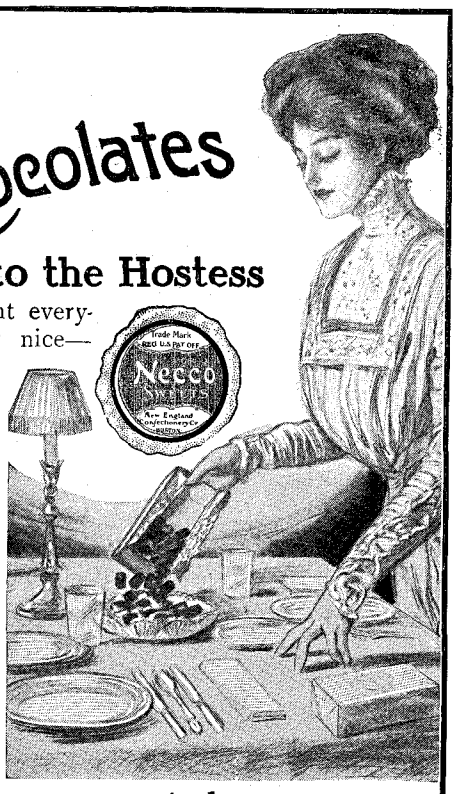
By S. S. Cleveland, 18,000 tons, brand new, Oct. 16, '09, from N. Y., and Feb. 5, '10, from 'Frisco **$650** and up. **12th Annual Orient Cruise,** Feb. 5, '10, **$400** up, by Lloyd S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst," 73 days, including 24 days Egypt and Palestine.

FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lenox Chocolates

First Aid to the Hostess



Whenever you want everything exceptionally nice—whenever you want your guests to remember your table with particular pleasure—serve NECCO SWEETS. You may rely absolutely on their unvarying goodness, freshness and delicacy. Be sure you find the NECCO SEAL before you buy. It is your protection against inferior goods. A box of

Lenox Chocolates

will prove a delightful dinner or luncheon treat. There are over 500 varieties of NECCO SWEETS to choose from and never a disappointment in the lot.

Necco Sweets are sold everywhere by high-grade dealers.

NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

BUSY DOCTOR

Sometimes Overlooks a Point

The physician is such a busy man that he sometimes overlooks a valuable point to which his attention may be called by an intelligent patient who is a thinker.

"About a year ago my attention was called to Grape-Nuts by one of my patients," says a physician of Cincinnati.

"At the time my own health was bad and I was pretty well run down but I saw at once that the theories behind Grape-Nuts were sound and that if the food was all that was claimed, it was a perfect food.

'So I commenced to use Grape-Nuts with cream twice a day and in a short time I began to improve in every way and I am now much stronger, feel better and weigh more than ever before in my life.

"I know that all of this good is due to Grape-Nuts and I am firmly convinced that the claims made for the food are true.

"I have recommended and still recommend Grape-Nuts to a great many of my patients with splendid results, and in some cases the improvement of patients on this fine food has been wonderful.

"As a brain and nerve food, in fact, as a general food, Grape-Nuts stand alone."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

How to Speak In Public

By GRENVILLE KLEISER

A most suggestive and practical Self-Instructor—a complete elocutionary manual comprising numerous exercises for developing the speaking voice, deep breathing, pronunciation, vocal expression and gesture. Also selections for practise from masterpieces, ancient and modern. "COURSE OF STUDY" booklet given Free with every copy. 12mo, cloth. $1.25 *net;* by mail, $1.40.

Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, New York, says: "Many useful suggestions in it."

Hon. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, Indianapolis, says: "It is admirable and practical instruction in the technic of speaking and I congratulate you upon your thorough work.

Prof. THOMAS McTIERNAN, (New York City High Schools,) says: "It is the best text-book on oral English I have yet found. I am using it with most gratifying results."

Every BUSINESS MAN LAWYER SALESMAN PHYSICIAN POLITICIAN TEACHER AMBITIOUS MAN Should Buy These Two Helpful Books

How to Develop Power and Personality

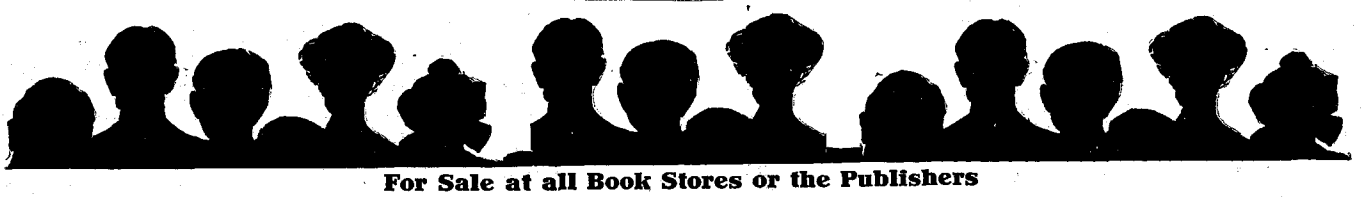
BY GRENVILLE KLEISER

Practical suggestions for Developing:—Power of Voice—Power of Gesture—Power of Vocabulary—Power of Imagination—Power of English Style—Power of Illustration—Power of Memory—Power of Extempore Speech—Power of Conversation—Power of Silence—Power of a Whisper—Power of the Eye, etc. *Just issued.* 12mo, cloth. $1.25 *net;* by mail, $1.40.

Senator W. P. FRYE, Washington, says: "It is a book of value and the selections are fine."

***PLAIN DEALER*, Cleveland, says:** "The book is thorough and gives instructions which if conscientiously followed, can not fail to result in the acquirement of the art of effective speaking."

***POST*, Chicago, says:** "A handy volume of practical suggestions. A careful study of this book should do much to increase the effectiveness of the average man."



For Sale at all Book Stores or the Publishers

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY - - 44-60 East 23rd Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED